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The Daily Commercial.

OLD VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Old Virginia—Govenor Pierpont's Virginia—have just chosen to the United States Senate Joseph Segar and John A. Underwood, in the place of Senators Bowden and Carlile. The Legislature is in Session at Alexandria. Mr. Segar is an old Whig, has supported the Government and the war from the outset, and has been one term in Congress. Mr. Underwood is a man of energy and ability, and will make a good Senator.

Oil Intelligence.

Forney's *War Press*, of Saturday, contains a very complete, interesting, and graphic account of a journey to the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia oil regions, by J. Russell Young, Esq., managing editor of the *Press*. While there are a great many facts in the account that have previously been published, there is also much that is important and interesting to know. The article is embellished with amusing and entertaining episodes that amply repay the reader for perusing so lengthy an account of a pilgrimage to the oil Meccas of the West. It is worth reading and preserving.

For several weeks past the inquiry for oil territory in Lawrence county has been great. Capitalists from a distance have been attracted thither, and it is claimed there is oil on the Slipperyrock and Mahoning creeks, in paying quantities, which needs only to be developed. The New Castle *Journal* says: "Real estate on these streams is changing hands at large figures; but the owners of land are taking the last and true course to get rich—that is, boring, and has sold at two and three hundred dollars per acre. In the oil regions fitting up machinery for boring and pumping is the order of the day. Several wells abandoned in '61 is now renewed and new wells are being put down. Owners of real estate have become wealthy and were not aware of the fact until they were offered enormous prices for their farms—many have accepted the offers and robbed the clean."

Among the localities now commanding considerable attention among oil men is the land on Little Oil Creek, formerly called Thompson's Run, which forms a junction with Big Oil Creek at Hydetown. The Thompson Farm three miles up the creek, has splendid shows of oil, it is said; also the Bigby Farm, five miles up. These lands exhibit surface indications equal to Cherry Run.

They have an oil excitement in Jaspor county, Indiana. Petroleum has been discovered in the ledge of rocks upon which the town of Rensselaer is built, and the same characteristics pervade the entire line of the Iroquoise rapids. Two companies have been formed, headed by Mr. Brown, the State Geologist, and backed up by many citizens of Lafayette, Indiana, in Pennsylvania. The indications of oil are undoubted, and the parties interested are sanguine of the best results. Land in Jasper county, which has been held at rather a drug in the market, is looking up, and prices have been greatly stimulated.

The excitement on the subject of oil is spreading in Greene County, and the *Messenger* says that companies are being organized all around the neighborhood. "This is the case on Whiteley Creek, Muddy Creek and Ten Mile Creeks, and that tributaries, as well as on Dunkard Creek, which we presume is regarded as the leading point of attraction. The only reason for this, probably is, that oil is already demonstrated to exist there. But why its existence should be confined to a single stream, we cannot see. Experiments will probably soon test the fact whether it has an existence there alone. We seem inclined to the belief that the region between the Allegheny and Kanawha, on both of which oil certainly exists in great abundance, and the theory seems to be plausable, at least, that it should be found on all our streams as well as in those localities."

An oil company is about to be organized at Tyrone City, Blair county, to be known as the "Bald Eagle Valley Oil Company." It has been decided by several scientific gentlemen that the indications for oil, on the premises of Messrs. Pruner & Burley, near Tyrone, are indisputable.

From the Morgan county, Ohio, oil region we have the following items, contained in the *Herald* of Saturday:

"Bouton, Barry & Co., have an engine for boring on the farm of Jonathan Tavenner, below Unionville, on Meigs creek. They intend to bore to the depth of 1,200 feet if necessary, and to put down four wells. They have, as we are informed by Mr. Bouton, of the company, already reached a depth of seven hundred feet, and he informs us that he is very confident of success. Messrs. Dickson & Gibson, of Philadelphia, have recently purchased an interest in the company, which holds 3,000 acres of land in that neighborhood and represents a capital of $500,000—the result of success in Oil creek, Pa. Pennock, Hall & Co., on Buck run struck a new lead one day this week, at a depth of 106 feet which is yielding about 15 barrels per day. A gentleman engaged in selling territory informs us that he has sold about seventy-five and sold about $52,000 worth of oil territory. There are at present about fifteen engines at work boring in this county, and a number of others besides there is a multitude of wells being put down by the original method.

"A friend of ours has been out, within a few days, says he saw wells for oil going down on Little Muskingum, Cow Run, Fifteen, Mill Fork of Fifteen, Pawpaw, and about Macksburg. Wells innumerable" saw engines at work in divers places, and many derricks for boring going up. Speculation in 'oil territory' hereabouts is on the rush, and we shortly since one of our citizens bought a lease for $400, and shortly after sold it for $4,000, remarking to us that he was contented with 'small profits!' Six men bought a farm for $32,000, which a year or two ago would probably have been considered worth, perhaps $1,500. They held it five or six days, and sold it for $50,000. We do not mention these as extraordinary; they are only every day transactions."

At Washington, Pa., an oil company has been formed, with Hon. Wm. Montgomery at its head, Messrs. R. M. Gibson, W. W. Smith, Wm. Swan, A. J. Caton and Dr. George W. Birch being the other members of the company. This company has about 1,500 acres of valuable oil territory on Cheat river and Dunkard and Whitely creeks, all in the neighborhood of other successful wells, or wells sufficiently tested to insure paying. The company have added to their stock of oil lands some valuable claims upon Bull creek and in the Burning Springs region.

From the Marietta oil regions we learn that the Carson Oil Company, of Pittsburgh (W. J. Carson, superintendent), which is operating on Old Road Run—a tributary of Bull creek, West Virginia, near the celebrated Tack Wells—have had a good show of oil at 225 feet. The indications are that it will be a very profitable investment to the stockholders, as oil has been struck in the immediate vicinity.

HANCOCK'S CORPS.—We learn from Washington, where General Hancock has his headquarters, that enlistments in the new First Veteran Army Corps are progressing favorably. The order of the War Department for the organization of the corps provided that it should consist of twenty thousand men, to serve honorably not less than two years, and that enlistments should commence on the 1st day of December, and continue until the 1st day of January next. It will thus be seen that, to be up to time, enlistments should average about six hundred and fifty men per day. Gov. Gilmore, of New Hampshire, has issued a plan of co-operating with General Hancock in the raising of the veteran corps to be commanded by that latter, which is worthy of adoption by other States. In addition to the bounty of the Government already authorized, veterans of that State who enlist in the corps will be paid one, two or three hundred dollars, according to the time for which they may enlist.

SOUTH CAROLINA EXHAUSTED.—The Governor of South Carolina, in his late message says that any further claim made by the Richmond government upon that State, at least, will abstract so much from the little bone and sinew that is left in the land as to leave them enervated, paralyzed, and comparatively helpless in their own defence. He says that the resources of South Carolina for the "cause" is shown by the fact, that "with a voting population of about forty-seven thousand, she has furnished at least sixty-five thousand troops to the Confederate army, and that of the thousands of State officers whom she might have claimed as exempts from the service, there are no less than one hundred within the borders of the State."

THE NEW NAVAL EXPEDITION READY TO SAIL.—The Worcester *Spy* has a letter, dated Fortress Monroe, December 6th, which says that Admiral Porter's fleet is about ready to sail. The writer says:

Under the lead of such a commander as Rear Admiral Porter, the fleet may be expected to accomplish all that men can do; and whether the destination be Wilmington or any other point, if ably seconded by a sufficient force, under the commanding General of this department, General Butler or General Sheridan, it is scarcely possible there can be any failure.

HORACE WALPOLE wrote: "Use a little bit of alum twice or thrice a week, no bigger than half your nail, till it has all dissolved in your mouth, and then spit it out. This has fortified my teeth, and they are as strong as the pen of Lucius. I learned it of Mrs. Grosvenor, who had not a speck in her teeth till her death.

The building intended to contain the Watkinson Library of References, erected at Hartford, Conn., in connection with the Historical Society building, is nearly completed, and will furnish room for twenty-five thousand volumes.

The Canadian papers, of all parties, agree in the necessity for a Provincial Police, to be stationed on the border, for the purpose of preventing raids from one side of the other. An unfriendly feeling appears to be growing along the border.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

Within 25 Miles of Savannah on Wednesday.

He Marches his Army 18 Miles in one Day

He Has Probably Reached the Coast.

Millions of Dollars of Rebel Property Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Our full files of Richmond papers failed to-day for the first time in three weeks. Copies, however, of the *Examiner* and *Sentinel* of the 10th have been received, and doubtless contain all the news from Georgia. The *Sentinel*, which is an official organ, is silent on military matters, except brief mention of Grant's army. The *Examiner* fully admits that Sherman's entire army has crossed the Ogeechee river and was marching south-east wardly on Savannah. At last accounts he was within twenty-five miles of that city. The *Examiner* adds very briefly that on Tuesday last, one week ago, Sherman had marched eighteen miles.

WASHINGTON, December 12.

A dispatch from City Point, dated December 11th, says: The latest news published in the Richmond papers of the 10th state that on the 7th General Sherman was east of the Ogeechee river, twenty-five miles from Savannah, moving on that city. General Sherman had marched on the 6th, eighteen miles.

Judging from the favorable silence of the Richmond papers of Friday last of Sherman's movements in Georgia, and well founded probabilities on what is known and contemplated, there is hardly any doubt that on either yesterday or to-day his army reached the coast at, or near, Savannah, with slight loss, in cavalry, and with his main body well supplied with provisions and ammunition, having destroyed wealth untold and millions of railroads, and millions of dollars worth of supplies belonging to the enemy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Financial Measures Recommended.

Gen. Payne's Resignation not Accepted

The Bankrupt Bill Passed in the House.

Investigation of the Red River Expedition.

Colorado Jewett's Peace Memoria Tabled.

Indiana U. S. Judgeship Settled.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

The confirmation of the nomination of Attorney General Speed was opposed in executive session of the Senate by Garret Davis and favored by Senator Powell.

Secretary Fessenden sent an important communication to the Ways and Means Committee to-day, recommending certain financial measures. The Committee had an important meeting on it.

The funeral of Henry Schoolcraft, Indian historian, took place here to-day.

The resignation of General Payne, lately commanding at Paducah, Ky., which was sent in some time ago, is not yet accepted, and will not probably be until charges which have been made against him are duly investigated. His resignation was erroneously officially announced a short time since.

Governor Letcher, of Mo., had an interview with the President to-day, and left this evening for St. Louis.

The House, to-day, without debate, took a vote on the bankrupt bill, which was carefully matured at the last session, and met a quite general approval at the time, and passed it in about five minutes by a majority of over thirty votes. The bill is very lengthy.

The mail steamer Dictator arrived this forenoon from City Point. She brings no news of special importance.

The storm on the river last night was furious, but no damage is known to have been done to any vessels.

A sub-committee will be appointed from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to go to New Orleans to take testimony concerning Banks' Red River expedition.

Senator Johnson, of Md., presented to-day Colorado Jewett's peace memoria'. It created some excitement, but was quietly laid on the table.

The nomination of James Speed for Attorney General was confirmed by the Senate to-day. A number of nominations of Indiana officers were sent in by the President, but not acted upon. Among them was the nomination of David McDonald, of Indianpolis, to the vacant United States District Judgeship in that State. This is the vacancy for which there have been so many applicants from Indiana officers.

A large crowd collected at the Supreme Court room this morning, composed of the most distinguished people of the country, to witness the ceremony of administering the oath to Chief Justice Chase. For some unexplained reason it did not take place.

Gen. Banks was examined to-day at considerable length before the Committee on the Conduct of the War on the Red River campaign. He entered into a full explanation of it, furnishing valuable official data and giving, in fact, the whole inside history. Gen. Banks leaves to-merrow or Wednesday to assume command of the Department of the Gulf.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

The James River Fleet Reinforced.

An Immediate Attack on Richmond Contemplated.

REBELS VERY APPREHENSIVE.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 12.

The *Herald* says it is now positively known that the James river fleet has been reinforced by Federal iron-clads and formidable torpedo boats with the intention of aiding this demonstration. The fleet can now have ready access to the river above the Dutch Gap Canal. The torpedo boats are intended to bear their part in the movement against closing the obstructions placed in the James River below Richmond.

The Dutch Gap, it is understood, was so far completed last week that the head could be blown up at any time, and it will not be surprising if that event has already taken place.

It is presumed that Grant, by his present movement, contemplates an immediate attack on the defenses of Richmond by the James River.

The *Tribune* has the following special from the army of the James, dated 10th, 8 a. m.: The rebel rams, which came down the James river last night, about sunset, within range of Fort Wade and were opened upon by the guns of the latter, withdrew this morning at daylight, and have not since been seen.

Extraordinary activity has been observable in the rebel lines in our front, during the past eight hours. Deserters report that they entertain apprehension of an early attack from our forces, and are making preparations accordingly.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.—The report of Secretary Usher says: "In that portion of Nevada through which the Pacific Railroad will pass, many rich veins have been found, and it is estimated, by persons familiar with the subject, that if the mines now opened there were supplied with the proper machinery, they would yield ten millions of dollars per month. In the same region vast beds of salt have also been found, which, from its value in the process of separating the silver in the ores, has given a fresh impulse to mining. When we reflect that the region of country in which deposits of the precious metals abound, includes large portions of three States and six territories, and that the richest veins of ore heretofore discovered are as yet but sightly developed, while new discoveries are constantly made, it will be perceived that the annual product of the mines in the United States must be soon reach a magnitude without precedent in the history of mining operations."

The New York *Economist* says that although the imports for the month show a large decrease, the amount received since January 1st to the end of November is much greater than in the eleven months of the two preceding years, having been $70,031,185 in 1864; $61,963,506 in 1863, and $52,654,822 in 1862. The amount entered for warehousing has been extraordinarily large, viz: $27,731,478 in 1864 against $15,059,918 for the corresponding period of 1863, and $7,609,-496 for the same period of 1862.

From Tennessee.

Forrest Badly Whipped Near Murfreesboro.

His Cavalry Racing Against Time.

Gen. Granger All Right at Stevenson.

Rebel Troops Suffering for Want of Clothing.

Tennesseeans Will Not Go Out of the State

By Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 12.

Official reports just received from General Rousseau at Murfreesboro concerning the recent battle, says the railroad south of Murfreesboro is believed to be uninjured as also the road between Murfreesboro and Orville Creek. Five miles north from there to Orville road, destroyed block houses number five and six which were abandoned by Morrison. The enemy surrounded them, but they bravely fought their way out and reached Murfreesboro without loss. On Sunday, the 4th, the block house at Orisville Creek was attacked by Gen. Bate's rebel division, with a battery of artillery. Seventy-four shots were fired at it, doing, however, no damage. The same afternoon three regiments, with a section of artillery, went from Murfreesboro under General Milroy. The enemy's force was unknown. Our troops attacked and routed the enemy. The Federal loss is four killed and forty wounded. The enemy's loss unknown. Night coming on, our forces returned within the fort. On Monday last, the enemy were reinforced by two brigades of infantry and 2,500 cavalry, under Forrest in person. During Tuesday and Wednesday the enemy demonstrated against the forces at Murfreesboro and as long, skirmished up within one mile of the fort, and skirmishing heavily. On Wednesday the enemy's infantry moved around to the Wilkison's pike, about one mile and a quarter northwest of the fortress, near where Negley's command was formed at the battle of Stone River, and seven regiments and a battery were out on the Salem Pike, who encountered the enemy near Wilkinson Pike, entrenched behind breastworks of logs and rails. An attack utterly routed the rebels, they were driven off in great confusion, Forrest's cavalry making a race against time, in their hurry to escape. Our loss in this engagement was thirty killed and one hundred and seventy-five wounded. The enemy's loss largely exceed ours. In this fight we captured two hundred and seven prisoners, including eighteen commissioned officers and two guns. Twelve napoleons were captured and are now in position on the forts. This improves Gen. Milroy's attack on the rebels, Buford's division of cavalry attacked Murfreesboro and entered the town, shelling it furiously and destroying many houses.

General Rousseau, with one regiment of infantry and artillery drove the enemy out of the town. In every instance they attacked they were in every instance badly whipped, and have not made their appearance since. Our troops are highly complimented by General Rousseau.

General Granger is reported all right at Stevenson, Alabama.

Rebel prisoners report the following loss of their generals in the late battle at Franklin: Killed, Maj. Gen. Clayborne; Brig. Gen. Gist, Brig. Gen. Strahals, Brig. Gen. Adams, Brig. Gen. Carter, Brig. Gen. Byranberry, and three others wounded, Cheatham, Cleburne and Cheatham say that Bates was killed on the 7th inst. The report is generally believed there. The weather is exceedingly cold, and there are no blankets. Forrest has ordered rebel lines to support intense suffering among the troops. All the carpets in the neighborhood have been torn up and made into blankets. Almost every one who are entertaining rebel General officers, either by force or pleasure, are Gen. Harding and Mrs. A. V. Brown.

A report prevails that the gaining ground that the Tennesians in Hood's army are willing to fight here, but will not again leave the State. Sympathizers here are jubilant at the Franklin on account of the lack of artillery communication. Notwithstanding the old weather, our soldiers do not suffer much, as they are well clothed, and have a good supply of blankets and tents. River rising six feet on the shoals.

Highly Interesting.

J.S.Speed Confirmed Attorney General

Hon. R. E. Fenton, M. C., Resigned.

Disasters by the storm in New York Harbor

WASHINGTON, December 12.

There was a crowd of ladies and gentlemen in the Supreme Court room, this morning, to see Chief Justice Chase take the oath for the first time. They were disappointed, however, that gentleman not having yet, it seems, been qualified.

Hon. Jas. Speer was confirmed by the Senate to-day, in Executive Session, as Attorney General of the United States.

ALBANY, December 12.

Hon. R. E. Fenton has sent in his resignation as member of Congress, to take effect from the 20th inst. It is thought the speaker will appoint Hon. D. C. Littlejohn to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation, on the Ways and Means Committee.

NEW YORK, December 12.

A heavy gale from the West sat in at midnight, with a very cold atmosphere. The brig Ocean Eagle, with coal, bound to New Haven, sunk near Brooklyn. Two or three lighters have sunk by capsizing, and many vessels have dragged anchors. It is reported that three fives were lost on the schooner Eagle.

BOSTON, December 12.

Major Gibbs, the well Known landlord of the Crawford House, died at his residence in Littleton, New York, on the 11th.

BATTLE AT POCATALIGO BRIDGE

Naval and Land Expedition Up Broad River.

General Sherman in Communication with Gen. Foster.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.

The *Bulletin* has the following important intelligence: The steamer Donegal arrived this afternoon from the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, having left Port Royal on the 7th inst. A joint naval and land expedition, under Admiral Dahlgren and General Foster, proceeded from Beaufort up Broad River on Tuesday, the 6th instant, the object being to destroy Pocatalgo Bridge, on the railroad between Charleston and Savanna'. The Donegal accompanied the expedition as far as Telfany or Marquisville to accompany it further. Soon after reaching a proper position a heavy fire was opened by them, and a force of troops landed and an action commenced. Before evening Pocatalgo Bridge was reached and destroyed, and our troops were then entrenched for such future operations as might be needed. The Donegal came down to Port Royal the same evening, but could not bring any details of the success on either side, further than the general result of the expedition, however, there is no doubt. Our informant speaks in the highest terms of the energy and activity of Admiral Dahlgren in organizing and directing the unusually effective Naval Brigade in this affair. When the Donegal left to come down Broad Run, on the evening of the 6th, shells were seen bursting and exploding, which indicated that our forces were determined to draw the enemy out of any position they might have taken after being drawn from the bridge. General Foster's scouts had communicated with General Sherman's forces, which were marching on Savannah. The belief was that General Sherman was within 20 miles of Savannah on Wednesday, the 14th. The Pocatalgo Bridge is about thirty-five miles from Savannah. This bridge having been destroyed, and it will not be surprising if that event has already taken place.

It is presumed that Grant, by his present movement, contemplates an immediate attack on the defenses of Richmond by the James River.

The *Tribune* has the following special from the army of the James, dated 10th, 8 a. m.: The rebel rams, which came down the James river last night, about sunset, within range of Fort Wade and were opened upon by the guns of the latter, withdrew this morning at daylight, and have not since been seen.

Extraordinary activity has been observable in the rebel lines in our front, during the past eight hours. Deserters report that they entertain apprehension of an early attack from our forces, and are making preparations accordingly.

GUERRILLA MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY

Sue Munday's gang of guerrillas made a dash into the town of Springfield, Ky., on Saturday week, paying no respect to any person. A correspondent says: About two thousand dollars were taken in greenbacks, besides a large number of fine watches, both gold and silver. These thieving scoundrels would ride into people's houses, and with cocked pistols demand what money and valuables they wanted. Windows were smashed out, and in fact every devilment the mind could conjure up was perpetrated by these outlaws. They went to the house of a man named John Wetherton, and without cause or provocation murdered him in cold blood. Mr. Wetherton was a good citizen, and an unflinching Union man.

The Madison (Ky.) *Courier*, of Thursday, says a party of Quantrell Boys, one of Jesse's gang, were at Carrollton and vicinity, Wednesday, committing all sorts of depredations. Among other citizens robbed was Mr. R. H. V. Jette, a loyal man, who lost some fine horses. Messrs. Jette and Guthrie, both Carrolltonians, have arrived here. They report the rebels having things all their own way. Yesterday afternoon as the packet Bostona was leaving the Carrollton wharf, twenty-seven shots were fired into her, but nobody seriously injured. The Kentucky River packet Wren had to put back to Madison for safety, and none of the packets stopped at Carrollton.

A gang of guerrillas entered Henderson, Ky., on Tuesday night, and attempted the capture of Colonel Glenn, the commandant of that post. They were foiled in their daring attempt, but made their escape before the garrison could be aroused.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, speaking of business in ship yards, refers to one yard in particular, in which it says they "are doing a quiet trade," although there are two vessels on the stocks. It may be taken for granted that the carpenters are not at work.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 12.

The prominent topic in Wall street is the advance in all descriptions of Government securities, consequent on the demand for Germany and on the report that the subscription system is to be revived for the sale of the 7 3-10's. At the Stock Board the speculative movement was dull, except for Governments. Railroad shares are active, and the tendency of quotations is upward. Railroad bonds moderately active and firm. No sales of bank stocks. Coal stocks are again favorites; Cumberland active. Gold is weak, and the amount of cash gold pressed upon the market continues large, which, added to reports of our expedition against Wilmington, in which Warren's Corps expected to take part by operations on the rear of the rebel position, keeps the prices down. Leading firms engaged in gold operations joined the movement for forming a special gold board in one of the banks, to be drawn against for facilitating the transfer of gold. Petroleum at the board to-day. Stocks firm, and offered sparingly at the auction; 3,000 Germania sold at 107, and by private sale 2,000 High Gate at 12, and 2,000 Germania at 120; 100 shares of Blood Farm at 2.5. Stocks dull at morning board, and very little life in the market. Money continues easy. Stocks firm at Gallagher's board. Gold not strong at 223¾; New York Central, 121; Erie, 91; Hudson, 117¾; Reading, 1.7¾; Michigan Southern, 73¾; Illinois Central, 108¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 111¾; Rock Island, 105¾; North-western, 48¾; do preferred, 86¾; Fort Wayne, 105¾; Chicago and Alton, 72; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 35¾; Canton, 38¾; Cumberland, 52¾; Quicksilver, 25¾.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, December 12.

Gold weak. The amount of cash gold pressed on the market continues large, which, added to the reports of our expedition against Wilmington, in which Gen. Warren's force is expected to take part by operating on the rear of the rebel position, has kept the price down. It has fluctuated between 224 and 223¾. In the afternoon there was a rally and the price reached 224¼.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

Money active at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet at 109¼. Gold irregular, unsettled and lower, opening at 224, declining to 223¾, advancing to 227, and closing at 226. Governments steady and firm. The weekly bank statement is: loans, increase, $61,073,42; specie, increase, $439,289; circulation, decrease, $38,19; deposits, decrease, $85,186,46. Stocks higher, Rock Island, 107; Fort Wayne, 105¾; Alton and T. H., 55; Toledo, 109¾; Northwestern, 48¾; do. preferred, 86¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 111¾; Quicksilver, 95; Reading, 107; Michigan Central, 131; New York, 75¾; Illinois Central, 110; Hudson, 117; Erie, 91¾; do preferred, 102; Canton, 38¾; Mississippi Certificates, 35¾; Sixes, 5-20s Coupons, 109¾; 7-30s, 122¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

Petroleum higher. Crude, 56@55c; refined, in bond, quoted at 74@75c; refined, free, at 95c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

Cotton scarcely so firm at $1 31@1 32, middling closing outside the latter. Flour 10@15c higher. Western dull and steady without any decided change at $10 20@10 25 for Extra State, and $11 25@11 40 for trade brands, the market closing quiet, but very steady at $11 90@12 00. Wheat dull without any decided change. Chicago Spring at $2 30@2 32½. Rye dull. Barley dull and heavy. Canada was selling at $1 40 in store and $1 43 delivered. Oats are active and firmer at $1 07@1 08½ for Western. Wool quiet. Molasses dull. Pork firmer with a fair demand at $38 25@38 50 for new mess. Lard firmer at 20c@20¼c, and quiet and regular way, closing at the latter price; $35 50@36 for prime, and $39@40 for mess. Whiskey quiet and steady. Beef dull and nominal. Beef Hams unchanged at 30c. Meats in fair demand at 16¾@18c for shoulders, and 18@21c for hams. Bacon—Sides in good request; sales for June delivery of Cumberland cut at 20c, and December and January, at 20@20½c, and long ribbed, clear and short ribbed, for January and February, at 19@19½c. Lard heavy but quiet and unchanged at 19½c. Tallow dull at 14½@15c for Western, and 15@16c for State. Cheese firm but quiet at 14@24c for common to prime.

Foreign Markets by Steamer Canadian.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN—*Liverpool, Nov. 26*—Cotton sales to day were only 2,000 bales; markets flat and prices declined ½d on Persia's news. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet and unchanged, except lard, which is dull and easier. Produce steady.

London, Nov. 26—Consols closed at 90¾@91 for money. Illinois Central shares 80@81 discount; Erie shares 39@40. Sugar easier.

Paris, Nov. 26—The Bourse continues steady. Rentes closed at 67f. 85c.

Railway Matters.

The Piqua and Columbus Railroad Company has been consolidated with the Indiana Central Railroad Company, under the name of Columbus and Indianapolis, Central Railroad Company, making a direct line between Columbus and Indianapolis of one hundred and eighty-six miles. The funded debt and the capital stock amount, conjointly, to $3,-500,000.

The annual report of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, just issued, gives the following statement of the number of passengers carried over the road in each month during the year ending the 20th of September:

Oct., 1863	204,563	May, 1864	188,279
Nov., 1863	182,...	June, 1864	220,...
Dec., 1863	176,204	July, 1864	253,423
Jan., 1864	168,027	Aug., 1864	227,961
Feb., 1864	173,541	Sept., 1864	228,807
March, 1864	176,746		
April, 1864	178,744	Total	2,598,495

Of the whole number of passengers, 1,895,958 were carried to Germantown, 234,000 to Chestnut Hill, 348,000 to Norristown, 49,245 to Conshohocken, and 285,264 to Manayunk.

The Directors of the Jeffersonville, Ind., Railway Company propose to extend their road to New Albany, provided the citizens of the latter city raise a small sum to aid in its construction. It is thought the necessary fund will be easily obtained, and the extension be speedily made.

The Green Bay *Advocate* announces that the Peninsula Railroad is completed a distance of 60 miles from Little Bay du Noquet toward Marquette, and trains are making regular trips. The work is being pushed forward with vigor, and the line will be completed to Marquette by Christmas. Stages will form a connection between Green Bay and Escanaba through the season. A winter trip to Lake Superior will now be comparatively speedy and comfortable.

The earnings of the New York roads for November are reported to show moderate gains, but not enough to cover the increased expenses of working. The New York Central report will be made in a few days, and dispel the hopes of any increase of dividends. The length of actual business of the State of New York, including city roads, is about 3,500 miles, and the capital stock invested exceeds $125,000,000, of which not quite $100,000,000 is paid in. The funded debt is of the different roads about $75,000,000, and the floating debt $1,000,000 more. The construction of the roads cost $150,000,000, and the cost of constructing and operating them exceeds $5,000,000. The earnings and receipts for 1864, estimated, will foot up $40,000,000.

The annual election of Directors for the New York Central Railroad takes place on the 14th inst. It is said that as soon as the Central Railroad completes the bridge across the Hudson at Albany, they intend to make West Albany the largest live stock depot in this country. At the present time the live hog market is located at Greenbush. With the cattle and sheep yards at West Albany, and the hog yards at East Albany, the transfer of live stock will be very inconvenient to transact their business, the distance between the two points being at least three miles.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, have decided to undertake the construction of the Boonton branch, the new route, surveyed and nearly all located, starts from Denville to Boonton, and thence by way of Montville to a point near Beavertown, crossing the hill at a depression and passing down to the Passaic river, which will be crossed above Two-Bridges, where it enters Fairfield. Then it proceeds by Little Falls and Great Notch to Bloomfield, where it will connect with the Bloomfield branch of the Morris and Essex. Near Beavertown a branch to the upper valley of this country is in contemplation. Seven years' surveying and engineering and locating, with Major General McClellan to complete the job, have resulted in impressing certain capitalists of note with the practicability and value of the new line.

The completion of the double-track of railroad between Washington and Baltimore is announced. The entire work has been executed in the most skillfull and substantial manner, and the entire line is in the most perfect order. The Baltimore *American* in noticing the lucky River packet Wren had to put back to Madison for safety, and none of the packets stopped at Carrollton.

A gang of guerrillas entered Henderson, Ky., on Tuesday night, and attempted the capture of Colonel Glenn, the commandant of that post. They were foiled in their daring attempt, but made their escape before the garrison could be aroused.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, speaking of business in ship yards, refers to one yard in particular, in which it says they "are doing a quiet trade," although there are two vessels on the stocks. It may be taken for granted that the carpenters are not at work.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Extra Billy Smith's Message.

He Favors the Arming of Slaves.

North Carolina Nearly Destitute of Troops

Majority in the State Want Peace.

Will Accept It on Any Terms Granted.

Their Members in Rebel Congress Asked to Withdraw.

NEW YORK, December 12.

Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, in his message to the Legislature, says: I most respectfully urge in the dark hour of our fortunes, that the entire male population of our State be embodied for the purpose of co-operating in our great struggle. The first duty of the Legislature will be to adopt measures to bring into the field all able-bodied men, who are not necessary to the State and government. If it is utterly impossible for me to understand the logic which exempts State officers who are not necessary for the State government, I do not hesitate to say that I would arm such portion of our able-bodied slave population as may be necessary to fill the ranks in the field and to have them ready for the spring campaign, even if it resulted in the freedom of those thus organized. Will it be more employ men to fight the negro force of the enemy and the Yankees themselves, who boast they have 200,000 of our slaves in arms against us, Can we hesitate, when the question is whether the enemy shall use our slaves against us or with us against him. He concludes with the following: Let us remember that it is the obligation of every citizen to render military service paramount to social and political duty and passall laws necessary to give military organization to our people.

The editor of the Elonton (Ga.) *Countryman* was visited by Slocum's column on its passage through Georgia. He says: During the last few days we have had with us for a time, thirty to forty gentlemen from the United States of America, including a few from Europe and we endeavor to make ourselves at home with our guests. They themselves were quite so. We have quite an interesting chapter of incidents to record touching the passage of the Yanks through this section. We deem it prudent to omit for the present, we don't know whether we are a subject of Joe. Brown, Gov. Magrath, Jeff. Davis, Old Abe or the King of Dahomey.

The City Council has taken steps to prevent wood going to Cuba, which is now very high in the city of Mobile. Wood is furnished them, on application, at twenty dollars per cord.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 7th, says: "The physicians of this city held a meeting, and decided to charge for their professional services one-half of the rates prior to the war, payable in gold or its equivalent, or three times currency at the time of payment. This sacrifice is made in consequence of the fact that they are exempted from military service and the accommodations of the age."

NEWBERN, N. C., December 8.—Refugees from the enemy's lines, who have just arrived here, state that some of the opposition papers in this State think that Sherman's infantry has captured Augusta, Milledgeville and Macon, and his cavalry had captured Millen, while the papers in the South, as usual, deny, officially, deny that he has made any such progress.

By way of Roanoke Island, we have Southern dates to the 4th. The departure of the rebel troops for the assistance of Georgia leaves North Carolina nearly destitute of an armed force to oppose Foster, and the people generally speak of Sherman's undertaking as unparalleled in history, and intimate that he will doubtless sweep everything before him, and plant the stars and stripes on the coast.

The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, accompanied with Sherman's prospect of success, is a new incentive for the opposition party in this State, who now are forming plans for dictating steps for a cessation of hostilities and an acceptance of such terms as the Federal Government may propose. The disgust at the recent bold steps taken to this end by her delegation in the rebel Congress, are sustained by a large majority of the people, who are clamorous for a return to those representatives who are urged to withdraw in a body from Richmond and return to North Carolina, and assist in the movement of separate State action or peace.

North Carolina papers state that Sherman's cavalry had captured Millen and doubtless Milledgeville, and that Augusta and Macon were moving on to a place still more important.

Yellow fever had entirely disappeared from Newbern and Wilmington. The severe cold notwithstanding, the weather now is very warm, apprehensions are entertained of the re-appearance of the epidemic.

HANCOCK'S NEW CORPS.

Recruits to be Credited to Particular Localities.

Volunteering of Veterans Urged.

Same Bounties Paid as to Other Recruits.

Standing Committees of the House.

Suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Arrangements are rapidly being made to put the new 1st Veteran Army Corps into the field at the earliest moment. Many tried officers will be placed in command, and their names will be announced in a few days. Steps are being taken to fill the quotas of States called to forward veterans to join this Corps. Arrangements are also in progress by which all State and other local bounties may be paid to each veteran recruit, who may have himself credited to any particular locality he may prefer. It is the interest of all localities to send as many as possible, as they are not subject to draft, and yet can be accredited to any particular locality. The Government bounties paid to the veterans are to be refunded, are given to others, and superior inducements are, therefore, offered to enlist in this Corps. The time to put it in the field is short, and available men for the purpose are limited, and thus take advantage of the Government bounties to fill their quotas it is only necessary to take the veteran recruit to the Provost Marshal, who will forward him from place to place to Washington. Let it be remembered that these veteran soldiers are not subject to draft, and any one enlisted is a clear gain on the quota of a future draft.

The Standing Committees of the House remain as last Session, with the exception of two changes, which are in the Committee of Ways and Means, which, as now constituted, stand as follows:—Stevens, Pennsylvania, chairman; Morrell, Vermont; Pendleton, Ohio; Littlejohn, New York; Hooper, Massachusetts; Mallory, New York; Blow, Missouri; Kaiser, Iowa; and Pryor, New York. There is also one change in the Committee on Commerce, which, as now is now composed of Davis, of Md., chairman; Boutwell, Maine; J. C. Allen, Ill.; J. M. Ashley, O.; Davis, N. Y.; Holman, Ind.; Smithers, Del.; Blow, Mo.; and English, Conn.

Mr. Dwight Townsend, of New York, was appointed a member of the committee on a uniform system of coinage. Their powers are the only changes since last session, and were occasioned by the resignations of Messrs Stebbins and Fenton as members of the House.

The consideration of the bill giving a true construction to so much of the internal revenue bill as relates to the tax on tobacco and cigars, was postponed finally next week.

Secretary Fessenden gives notice of the readiness of the Treasury Department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the three year's treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per centum, issued under the act of July 17, 1861. The interest will cease on all such treasury notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time under the law, the right of conversion will cease. Holders will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

The Treasury Department suggests that Congress legalize the conversion of the 7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is collected and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, will receive attention. communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Iron Interest--Foreign Competition.

Mr. E. B. WARD, President of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association, has published a letter, addressed to Hon. J. J. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the present import duty on rails. He says, "the result of the reduction of the import duty has been to encourage very large importations of rails during the past two months, with a certain prospect that as soon as our currency approaches the par value of coin, England will supply us all the rails we need in the country so long as coin can be obtained to pay for them, while nearly all our mills now engaged in the manufacture of iron rails will necessarily suspend their manufacture."

Not only is an internal tax laid upon pig iron, finished rails and coal, but on oil and everything that enters into the production of iron; and in addition a tax of ten per cent. is levied on the net profits of the business, whereby the American manufacturer is compelled to pay as much for the privilege of manufacturing as the English importer pays into our National Treasury. The high price of labor reflects the question of exchange; and it is argued that the closing of our mills is certain under present laws, but postponed only till the price of gold cheapens: an event that will entail the loss of the entire revenue from this source. Mr. WARD says:

While England burns our ships, that she may monopolize our carrying trade, Congress opens wide the door for her to monopolize one of the largest industrial interests of this nation, draining the country of its specie, thereby weakening the financial and commercial stability of the Republic. If the interest, and ultimately the principal, of our vast national debt is ever to be paid, it must be through the agency and power of the industry of the people of the United States. It never can be paid by the duties levied upon the imports, the introduction of which into the country has, on several former occasions, prostrated the financial energies of the nation in times of profound peace. When such results follow importations in times of peace, to what state of bankruptcy and ruin will we be reduced when we add the vast burden of our war debt to the destructive agencies of large importation, with the prostration of American manufactures universal bankruptcy and repudiation of the national debt will surely follow such a policy, while, on the other hand, by a rigid adherence to the principles of manufacturing all commodities for our own consumption within our own limits, keeping our coin at home, promoting our own industry, maintaining our prosperity, we can easily pay the interest and principal of our debt, avoiding the gulf towards which the opposite policy will certainly carry us. The reduction of the duties on rails, and the increase at the same time of the duties on all the raw materials entering into their manufacture, is at this time a potent warning to all who are or expect to be engaged in any kind of manufacture in this country, that the time has not yet arrived when stable legislation can be expected to govern the great material interest of the nation.

The fact is an important one, that it is not an uncommon thing that the manufacturers of iron and steel each pay annually an internal tax from one hundred to three hundred thousand dollars. Of this, however, there is no complaint; on the contrary there is universal acquiescence. But it is asked, as a matter of equal justice as well as for the interest of the Government, to impose such duties on the untaxed foreign imports of iron and steel as will effectually secure the American market for our own home products.

Let us Alone.

RICHARD COBDEN appears to understand the issue between the government of the United States and the rebels thoroughly. In a recent speech at Rochdale, the home of JOHN BRIGHT, he said: "let us alone" had been the only response given by the rebels when asked for a statement of their grievances, and that this cry had been the means of getting them "so much European sympathy for their insurrection." This we believe to be a fair statement of the case. The cry "let us alone" should have been the legitimate appeal of the United States, as we were the only party meddled with. "Let us alone" should have been our war cry when Sumter was first fired upon, and should now be resounded thoughout the nations in view of the worse than barbaric treatment to which Union soldiers have been subjected in rebel prisons. No person interfered with the insurrectionists until they threatened to uproot our government, and not even then; not until they began to execute their threat. The slaveocracy have been interfering with the integrity of the Republic and with the purity of the Constitution ever since the formation of the government. The rebels, like some other adroit thieves, cry "let us alone" or "catch thief," in order to deceive the sympathetic portion of mankind who without knowing much about the case, infer that when such a cry is raised, the thief who shouts is really an injured, despoiled, victimized individual. The President of the United States puts our battle cry in a version which honest men may not misunderstand without an effort to be oblivious; it is this: "Let us alone, and we will let you alone." "The war will cease on the part of the government as soon as it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it."

Prosperous Journals.

The Baltimore *Clipper* recently enlarged its borders to satisfy the demands of its readers and advertisers. It is not only larger, but also neater than before, and exhibits excellent editorial ability.

The *Evening Telegraph*, in Philadelphia, has increased its dimensions, and is now an eight page instead of a folio sheet. It is edited with vigor and care, and always keeps up with the demand for the latest news.

The price of paper at present is so high as to admonish newspaper men to be careful and economical with their space. We believe that the exigency will be fraught with benefit to the literary ability which is devoted to journalism, as we believe it will give an impulse to thought and an impetus to concentrative genius. Brevity must take rule as "the soul of wit." So, "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

Major General Meade.

It has been rumored frequently within the last few months that General MEADE was to be, or had been, relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac; was to be, or had been ordered to some post of less importance, the inference being that he was unequal to the position occupied by him. This effort to damage not only the reputation of a worthy officer, but also to diminish the confidence of his subordinates in his capacity for command, is now set at rest by the fact being made known that his recent promotion to a full Major Generalship in the regular army, to date August 18, 1864, to rank next to General SHERMAN, was conferred at the special request of General GRANT.

It is proposed to hold a Fair in Chicago, with the view of raising "a grand fund of $1,000,000 to liberate Ireland." Surely England cannot object, for a Fair has just closed in London for the benefit of the Southern Rebellion. She sends out ships, opens her docks, employs her mechanics, advances money, employs her arsenals, to aid the South in its attempt to break up this Government. Why not liberate Ireland, just to keep the honors easy?

Mr. J. F. WIER, the artist, is engaged in painting a singular subject--a large picture of the interior of the foundry at West Point, with the workmen engaged in casting one of the large Parrott guns. Will not some one of our own artists of ever match this idea by painting a picture of the interior of KNAP'S foundry, with the workmen engaged in casting a Twenty-inch Gun?

GEN. DIX has caused the arrest of "a number of the most wealthy and highly esteemed" business men of Providence, and taken possession of their counters, money, books and papers. They were charged with furnishing supplies to the enemy.

Problematic Neutrality.

Before the rebellion broke out, the United States occupied the relation to all other nations of a friendly power. After the rebellion commenced, the European governments assumed the attitude of neutrals in reference to our war, one of them preferring to to be *actively* neutral, while another was *passively* neutral. These are strange terms, we admit, but we use them to convey, in brief, the real meaning and extent of the neutrality now maintained towards the United States. The first inquiry which people very naturally make on this subject is: Why should we have so much trouble with neutrals? The very idea of "neutral" infers a positive non-interference between the parties at war; and the declaration of neutrality once made should be binding until such war shall cease. It should neither be active nor passive. The British government, notwithstanding its oft affirmed neutrality has knowingly permitted rebel privateers to be fitted out within its jurisdiction, and has avoided the duty of preventing their leaving such ports to prey upon American commerce. British capital has been poured out like water for the building, outfitting and loading of swift blockade-runners, their purpose being duly announced before leaving port. The neutrality which allows these things without a word or an act to discourage them, we call passive. It does not stop here. It permits a grand fair in behalf of rebel soldiers; it restrains an American vessel suspected of having been engaged in carrying away British subjects to place in the ranks of the Union army; it favors the rebel cause, but frowns upon that of the Republic, and then in an ornate paragraph in the "Queen's speech" re-affirms *continued* neutrality, with the contending parties in the war going on in the United States.

The "active neutrality gentleman" we submit to be the perfidous NAPOLEON. He fitted out no vessels of piratical intent within his empire, and blockade runners seldom sailed from French ports, but he conceived the plan of establishing an empire on the American continent, and proceeded to execute this plan by sending to Mexico an army whose mission was first to destroy the Republic, and next to protect an Austrian prince in his assumption of Empire. NAPOLEON endeavors to make havoc of our Mexican neighbor, goes through a long programme of impudent transactions, sends the "Empire" an Emperor, goes through the spectacular drama of enthroning him, then withdraws a portion of the invading army, and leaves MAXIMILIAN to push his own fortune. Meantime one government, then another, recognizes the new Empire, while the French Emperor watches to see what course the United States will take in the premises, or whether the popular idea of driving the royal-blooded Austrian and his French aiders and abettors from this soil will find encouragement on the part of our Government, in the hope of complicating our relations with the European powers, and mixing us up so thoroughly with outside contentions as to weaken our efforts to crush the oppressors' rebellion, to take away the underpinning of the Great Republic--the hope of all nations, and of the peoples of every tongue wherever civilization has a place. How far this scheme may prove successful we do not know, but we think that when NAPOLEON shall have read President LINCOLN'S last annual message, he may wake up to the knowledge that "the grass has not been growing under the feet" of our armies, and that our resources are far from being exhausted--so far, indeed, as yet only to be in the initial process of discovery. Then let him read, learn and digest. He may find his wisest plans frustrated, and along with his perfidous consort in dishonor, Great Britain, learn the danger of trusting to problematic--active or passive neutrality, before he has estimated the sources and the degree of our strength.

THE London *Times* expresses funeral joy at the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, which it sagely attributes to "the influence of concurrent causes." It is not the cause, but the effect of Mr. LINCOLN'S re-election on England's relations with this country, that is most important. On this point, the *Times*, while confessing its disappointment, "sees no reason for alarm." In fact, seeing that the event is beyond recall, it thinks it is about the best that could have happened. It even experiences a sensation of relief, and remarks that "it may probably be that we are safer in the hands of Mr. LINCOLN than we should have been in those of any one else."

Poor, timid, trembling John Bull should take courage! Mr. LINCOLN will not harm a hair of your head, just now, at least; although you have been guilty of all manner of wrong towards this country. The *Times*, like the prisoner who feared justice would be done him, indulges in congratulations that Mr. LINCOLN, having his hands full with the rebels, will postpone attending to neutral England for the part she has taken in fitting out privateers, blockade runners, and in doing all manner of things to aid the South.

If the *Times*, or England, can see anything in the result of the late election that indicates a disposition by the people of this nation to forget the part taken by Great Britain against them, she is nursing a delusion. The *Times* may rest assured that the whole question is "safe." It will keep till the right time for considering it arrives.

Personal.

A letter from a traveler in the new oil regions of Pennsylvania says: "We were paddled across the creek by an oil prince, aged fifteen; their boy is a million, coatless and hatless, and without suspender to keep his courage and his trowsers up.

A little girl only two years and a half old, was recently lost in the woods near Queensville, Canada West, and was found alive after three days' search, having subsisted on leaves.

The Providence correspondent of the *Scientific American* tells of a man in that city who is now taxed for $700,000. Some years since, one of his debtors failed and settled with him by giving him a few shares in the Screw Company, and this is what has built up his fortunes. It is not unusual for the Company to pay ten per cent. per month, for months in succession.

Rev. N. J. Morrison, Professor of Greek in Olivet College, Michigan, has decided to accept the appointment of President of the College, which was tendered to him by the Trustees at the annual meeting in June last.

Mr. Ezra Chappell, of New London, Conn., a practical philanthropist, just eighty-nine years old, began on Monday to supply the poor of the city in which he lives with three thousand loaves of bread daily.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* relates the following incident: "A few Sundays since, a very prominent man was coming out of church, when the crowd of admirers about him was so great as to stop his progress, and it required some twenty minutes to pass by them. During the week following he resigned his office; the next Sunday not a soul spoke to him as he passed out of church, probably half of his former admirers had forgotten his existence."

There is a colored pork-chopper in Chicago who is so proficient at his business as to be able to cut up 1,005 hogs in mess pork and prime mess in one day. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, unwilling to let the pork-chopper aforesaid bear off the palm, sends to that paper to say: On Saturday, Sidney Hendericks, with but two years' experience, cut up 1,100 hogs, 485 in mess pork and the balance in bacon, in eight hours and fifty-five minutes, in the same packing-house.

The jailor of the West Virginia State Prison discovered, a day or two since, that a prisoner whose time had just expired, was bearing letters, on his person, from a guerrilla named Dusky, and a rascal named Shelton, both in the prison, to parties outside, making arrangements for a general jail delivery.

Col. George R. Latham, Congressman elect from the Second district, West Virginia, who commanded at New Creek at the time of the late disaster at that place, was recently dismissed by Gen. Sheridan, and it is understood that the Secretary of War declined to oppose the order, but the Colonel is now under arrest and confined to his quarters at Grafton to await trial by court martial.

General Intelligence.

The small pox is said to be spreading in Bergen county, N. J.

A mine of black lead (plumbago) and nickel has been discovered in the upper part of Passaic county, N. J.

A tunnel was discovered at the conscript camp in New Haven, on the 25th ult., leading from the guard house to the outside of the camp. The tunnel was eighty feet long and about the circumference of a flour barrel.

The Detroit *Tribune* tells of nine masses of pure copper, which are on one of the docks in that city, which were brought down from the Central mine, the separate weights being as follows: 14,853 pounds; 16,555 pounds; 15,580 pounds; 16,180 pounds; 12,790 pounds; 12,305 pounds; 13,573 pounds; 16,470 pounds; 19,150 pounds.

The aggregate amount of money which has been raised and expended by the several towns in Vermont, in bounties for volunteers, is nearly four millions of dollars.

A grocery store in Springfield, Mass., practically puts before its customers the high price of wrapping paper, by asking two cents a pound less for crackers when the buyer brings a basket or a paper to wrap his purchase in.

The Portland (Me.) editors were greatly puzzled in reading in the President's message as it came to them over the wires that the amount of the public debt "falls short of the estimate of Fisher, made last December." Authorities were ransacked in vain, to find out what rank as a financier this Fisher might hold, and the words were finely printed as received. In comparison with the Boston papers it was found that "Fisher" was only the telegraphic way of saying "official."

The Line of the Chief Justices.

That South Carolinians have a natural gift for being "on the rampage," is evident from the whole history of that State. A rather remarkable instance is given by the *National Intelligencer* in an article on two of the Chief Justices. We have had altogether six Chief Justices before Mr. Chase, viz: John Jay, John Rutledge, William Cushing, Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall and Roger B. Taney. Of these, John Rutledge was appointed Chief Justice by President Washington, and took his seat on the bench, but was rejected by the Senate, and Wm. Cushing was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but never acted as Chief Justice. He held his commission only about a week, and then resigned on account of ill health. The case of Mr. Rutledge was as follows: Mr. Jay, while absent in Europe, in 1794, negotiating the British treaty, was elected Governor of this State. Washington, anticipating his resignation of the office, tendered the place to Mr. Rutledge, and on the receipt of Jay's resignation in June, 1795, immediately commissioned him. The *Intelligencer* says:

The appointment of the President and the promulgation of the British treaty as negotiated by Jay and ratified by the Senate, reached Charleston, the residence of Rutledge, about the same time. The indignation of the majority of the people of Charleston at the terms of the treaty knew no bounds, and Rutledge, sharing in this popular sentiment, addressed an excited assemblage on the subject, in language of reprehension and reproach, which sympathized with the most violent dictions of President Washington's political opponents.

As Judge Rutledge had been a no less trusted than able member of the Federal party, his "imprudent zeal," as Alexander Hamilton styled it, was read with "pain, surprise and mortification." Hamilton took up his pen in reply to Rutledge's onslaught upon the treaty, and the entire Federal party, not knowing that he had received the appointment of Chief Justice before he had taken his stand against the conventions of Jay, was indignant at his defection, or at the false complaisance of the President, as some supposed, when the intelligence of his appointment was made public, without its being known that the honor was tendered to him before his opposition to the treaty was indicated.

In August, 1795, Mr. Rutledge presided in the Supreme Court. In November he started to hold a Circuit in North Carolina, when he was overtaken by sickness, and his mind gave way. The mania of his failing health conspired with the political rancor of the Federal majority in the Senate to procure his rejection by that body. "The Senate's refusal to confirm his appointment," says his biographer, "extinguished the last spark of his sanity," and he died in 1800.

MINNEHAHA.--Ransacking old files of *Harper's Monthly* a few days ago, we found a little anecdote about President Lincoln, which pleased us muchly. He was traveling on the Upper Mississippi, and arrived at the falls of Minnehaha. He visited it himself, and then sent for the name, and was told it was "laughing waters." After awhile he reached "Weeping Waters," and suggested that it ought to be called Minnehoo-hoo.

A lady who visited the contraband camp at Norfolk recently, was astonished to find the name of every boy baby in the camp to be uniformly "Abraham." In one group there were no less than nine children all honored with the same appellation.

CITY MATTERS.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS.--Mr. Lambert, County Controller, calls the attention of tax payers to a very important matter, which is fully set forth in the subjoined statement of the expenses of the House of Refuge. Mr. Lambert, in the discharge of his very important trust, has shown in this instance another proof of his vigilance and fidelity to the interests of the tax payers of the county, and the latter should give the matter their early and prompt attention. The following is Mr. Lambert's statement:

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, December 10th, 1864.

Statement of semi-annual expenses of House of Refuge against Allegheny county, from June 1st, 1864, to December 1st, 1864, with labor credited for same period, showing the net cost for inmates per capita:

DATE.	Number of Inmates.	Cost of Clothing.	Cost of Provisions.	Cost per capita for Provisions.	Cost of Fuel.	Cost per capita for Fuel.	Amount of Salaries.	Cost per capita for Salaries.	Cost per capita for Clothing, Provisions, Fuel and Salaries.	Credit by Labor.	Net cost per capita.
January 1, 1861...	157	$4302 94	3 07	$1059	$703 24	$27	33				
December 1, 1861...	188	5464 75	3 407	1460	989 53	23	61				
January 1, 1862...	207	5625 31	93 160	1611	911 72	24	57				
December 1, 1862...	244	6878 99	2		764 16	24	83				
January 1, 1863...	256	8007 63	1		791 62	30	90				
December 1, 1863...	267	7147 83	1		857 47	24	57				
January 1, 1864...	271	8328 66	1		777 23	31	45				
December 1, 1864...	302	10457 93	1		1021	37	68				

The attention of the tax payers of Allegheny county is requested to the above statement. The nett expense of this institution for the last six months is $14,095 80, over which the county authorities have no power or control. To meet such rate of expenditure for 1865, a levy of one million, on the present county valuation will be insufficient for this single department. I consider it my duty to notify those interested of this large increase to their present liabilities.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH.--We have received the new circular of this widely known educational establishment for 1864-5. It is a neatly printed pamphlet of seventy-five pages, in an elegantly engraved cover, exhibiting a correct view of that splendid architectural fabric the Iron Buildings, on Fifth street, containing the halls of the Colleges. To this circular, and the College advertisement in our columns, we refer our readers for a synopsis of the course of business education, so long and so successfully taught in this institution; and although the country now abounds with similar schools, it is due to the accomplished founder of this establishment to say that it presents the commercial student with some notable advantages peculiar to itself:

1st. Its permanence is undoubted, it never having changed hands since founded in 1840.

2d. It has its own series of standard text books, taught under the daily supervision of the author. Of one of these treatises an eminent New York merchant says: "You have made good use of your own long experience as a merchant in each work." And we may readily infer that this "long experience" continues to be put to an equally good use in the lecture-room, in training others for business, in the details of which we are told many things that can be perfectly explained only by those familiar with its realities. As Colleges, like individuals, are always best known at home, we think strangers who are interested in this subject will find what we state in favor of this establishment verified by reference to our city business men.

Washing Machines.--It is not our habit to notice favorably every patent article thrust upon the public; on the contrary, we are rather inclined to give them the "cold shoulder." But there are among the multiplicity of new inventions which now flood the country, some that are really meritorious, among which we may mention a washing machine, the invention of Mr. John S. Lash, which can be seen for the next ten days at Rev. J. Knox's, No. 29 Fifth Street, where the machine will be on exhibition. It is the most simply-constructed washing machine ever offered to the public. Its *modus operandi* is almost exactly the same as hand washing, and there is little or no injurious to the fibre of the article washed. It can be used without splashing a drop; any part of a garment can be submitted to the hardest washing at will, and by the aid of a spring it is impossible to submit any portion to injurious pressure. Either one or a half dozen shirts can be washed at a time, and in a few minutes' time. The inventor can be seen at Mr. Knox's, and will give all desired information to those who may call upon him. Every head of a family should call and examine the machine. Nor would it be out of place for the ladies--who would be deeply interested in such matters--to call and examine its practical workings.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW MESS PORK.
New Leaf Lard.
Mill Grease.
FOR SALE BY
KNOX & PARKER,
de13-3t 309 Liberty street.

HOUSE FOR SALE--A
THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
No. 73 Liberty street, between Hay and Marberry streets, containing thirteen rooms, with gas and bath room. Enquire of
M. A. LORENZ,
de13-1m No. 62 Water street.

AMAZON OIL CO.

Capital.....$200,000.
Working Capital.....$30,000.
Shares.....$1,00 Each.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN AT
J. M. SNOWDEN'S,
de13-2t 177 Liberty street.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut, West side,
de13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OIL LEASES--
ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
Situated on
WHITELEY CREEK.
About One and a Half Miles from the Mouth.
Inquire of
STEEL & BAILEY,
de12 WILKINS HALL.

FOR SALE--THE FOLLOWING OIL STOCKS--BY
STEEL & BAILEY,
WILKINS HALL,
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum.
Ritchie.
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh.
Allegheny and Pittsburgh.
Oil Basin.
Culbertson Run.
Fayette.
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run.
Da Zell.
Rynd Farm.
Ohio Valley.
West Virginia.
El Dorado.
North America.
Banner.
Cherry Run and Pitt Hole.
Merchants.
Iron City.
Pittsburgh and Oil Creek Petrona.
Horse Neck.
Duck Creek.
Allegheny River. de13

TWELFTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to Dec. 9th, 1864:

G. F. Miller,	Tavern,	1st Ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Borges,	"	"
S. Fleeraimen,	other goods,	"
Peter Bassett,	tavern,	"
John Shaler,	"	"
F. Schields,	other goods,	"
Peter Bean,	tavern,	2d Ward, Pittsburgh.
Chas. Hollstetter,	"	"
H. Lyons,	other goods,	"
Daniel Holden,	tavern,	"
F. Gazzola,	"	"
Robert Love,	eating house,	"
Pat. Williams,	tavern,	4th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Simpson & Billows,	eating house,	"
Hannah McNeill,	other goods,	6th Ward, Pittsburgh.
James W. Algeo,	tavern,	7th Ward, Pittsburgh.
F. L. Jennings,	"	9th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Jacob Zimmer,	eating house,	"
Michael Dahle,	"	"
Charles Hipwell,	tavern,	1st Ward, Allegheny.
Chas. Michaels,	"	3d Ward, Allegheny.
Tiernan & Getty,	other goods,	"
Anthony Berninger,	tavern,	"
Wm. Kaiser,	"	"
William Wessel,	"	4th Ward, Allegheny.
Jacob Waidler,	"	Lawrenceville.
Henry Nasser,	"	East Birmingham.
David Lloyd,	"	"
John Mayer,	"	"
Wm. Aurenholtz,	"	"
Ednrain Belliott,	"	Lawrenceville.
Margarette Fox,	"	"
Edward Nevill,	eating house,	Manchester.
Eliza Nesbitt,	"	Temperanceville.
Chas. Stevens,	tavern,	Franklin.
John Buchanan,	"	Lower St. Clair.
Archibald McLees,	"	Moffin.
Peter Goddell,	"	"
Chas. Engel,	"	"
Mathew Lang,	"	"
Chas. King,	"	Ross.
Ann Thompson,	eating house,	Union.
Mary Wilcox,	tavern,	"
Ann Mccormick,	"	Versailles.
James Ward,	"	"

The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m. Remonstrances must be filed on or before that day.
de13-2td W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
CHESS MEN AND BOARDS.
VELVET PURSES.
GOLD PENS.
FANCY INKSTANDS, &c., &c.
MYERS, SCHOVER & CO.,
de13-1t No. 39 Fifth street.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
If you wish to make
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Call at
W. S. HAVENS',
Corner of Wood and Third streets,
and examine his
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
PORT-FOLIOS,
POCKET BOOKS,
PORTMONIES,
GOLD PENS, PENCILS, etc., etc.
de13-1f

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,
EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,
HUDSON BAY ROBES,
VELVET OTTOMANS,
BRUSSELS OTTOMANS,
And the largest assortment of
ALL STYLES RUGS,
in the city, now open at the
CARPET STORE
of
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
de13-1y

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL BOARD, OF ALLEGHENY CITY, give notice to holders of certificates, issued by the County Commissioners, of the said Ward, that the same must be presented for conversion into Bounty Bonds, on or before the 24th December, 1864, as after that time no more Bonds will be issued. Persons holding said certificates will present them to BENJ. LUTON, President of the Board, at his house, on North Canal street, three doors below Chestnut, or to S. BARKER, No. 46 Anderson street. de7-4t-11aw

NOTICE.
Soldiers wives residing in the First Ward, Pittsburgh, who are entitled to a portion of the RELIEF FUND, are requested to apply at No. 76 THIRD street, on THURSDAY, the 15th of December, between the hours of 10½ and 4 p. m., when and where their respective claims will be examined and adjusted by the Committee. de12-4t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PHILLIPS OIL COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of State taxes, payable to the Pittsburgh Stockholders, at the office of KING & PENSO K. 29 Wood street, on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books closed from the 8th to the 15th inst.
de12-3t JOHN H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CHESTNUTS.
100 bushels prime CHESTNUTS, for sale by
A. KIRK,
de12 2t Nos. 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and
Address, D. HEMETTE,
de12-6m 58 Liberty street, New York city.

SHINGLES--
100,000 for sale by
no24-tf MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market Street.
The retiring of one of the PARTNERS January 1st, 1865, necessitating a change in the firm, we will close out at
Wholesale & Retail
The magnificent stock contained in our immense establishment at the
GREATEST REDUCTION
IN PRICES
EVER MADE IN THIS CITY.

SILKS,
Plain Silks, all Colors and Widths, from $1 87½ to $5 00 per Yard. Self-colored Figured Silks, all Kinds. Plaid, Stripe, Check, and China Silks. Full Stock of Bridal, Carriage, Dinner, Street, and Demi-Toilet Silks. Plain Black Silks, Double and Single Widths. Black Figured, Ottoman, Vellum, Gros Grain, Gros de Rhine, Taffeta, Bepp, and Corded silks. All of these we will sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CLOAKS.
Sacques, Circulars, Basques, Cassaques, Chesterfields, Jackets, Paletots, &c., in Beaver Cloth, Beaver, Broad Cloth, Whitney, Chinchilla, Velvet Cloth, Frosted Beaver, Plush, &c., in all colors; also, in Velvet, Plaid Cloth Circulars. A Good Cloth Cloak at $5 00: a Heavy Beaver do. at $12 00. A reduction of 25,00 on each garment. All other priced garments, at the same low rates. Cloaks for Ladies and Misses made to order at the same rates.

SHAWLS.
Cashmere, Long and Square, up to $200.
Broche, Long and Square, up to $100.
Gold Medal Wool, Long and Square.
Middlesex, Long and Square.
Waterviet, Long and Square.
Washington, Long and Square.
Waterloo, Long and Square.
Real Scotch, Long and Square.
Long Shawls, all wool, as low as $6,00; others low in proportion.

DRESS GOODS.
Poplins, Plain, Plaid, Stripe and Figured.
Real Irish Poplins, Plain, Plaid, Stripe and Figured.
Poplin Lustre, Plain, Plaid, Stripe and Figured.
Poplin Repp, Plain, Plaid, Stripe and Figured.
Imperial Repp, Plain, Plaid, Stripe and Figured.
Empress, Plain, Plaid, Stripe and Figured.
Armure, Plain, Plaid, Stripe and Figured.
Lustrenes, Plain, Plaid, Stripe and Figured.
Valencias, Plain, Plaid, Stripe and Figured.
French Merinos, English Merinos, Delaines.
Paramatta, Barattea, and 100 other styles of desirable DRESS GOODS, all purchased before the rise, and they have been bought at any time during this season.

GENTS' AND BOYS' WEAR.
Beaver Cloths Whitney's Chinchilla Broad Cloth, Tricot: all kinds of Cassimere and Over-coatings, Fancy Cassimeres and Doeskins, Cashmeres, Satinets, Meltons, Tweeds, Jeans, Ermines, &c., at equally reduced prices.

GENERAL STOCK.
White Flannels, Red Flannels, Army Flannels, Opera Flannels, Sack Flannels, Grey Flannels, Plaid Flannels, Striped Flannels, Shirting Flannels, Frock Flannels, Country Flannels, Blankets, Table Linen, Shirting Linen.
Towelling, Towels, Napkins, Table Covers, Table Cloths, Sheetings, Shirting, Pillow Casing, Cotting Ticking, Linen Ticking, Checks, Denims, Crash.

BALMORALS AND HOOP SKIRTS.
This Sale will positively come off. Our Terms as above.
de10-eod

COAL AT COST,
THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY
This company is about to be formed under the Mining and Manufacturing Law of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of furnishing the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with
COAL AT COST,
Having secured EIGHTY ACRES OF COAL, admirably located, it is proposed to form the Company on the following plan:
CAPITAL STOCK - - $125,000,
Divided into 25,000 shares at
$5 00 PER SHARE---PAR VALUE.
10,000 Shares to be reserved as WORKING CAPITAL.
Each subscriber to fifty shares of stock will be entitled to 500 bushels of coal per annum.
AT ACTUAL COST,
Delivered in Pittsburgh, or along the Allegheny river. The surplus coal to be sold, and the profits to be divided equally among the stockholders, which, it is estimated, will pay a handsome dividend on the Capital Stock.
THE BANK IS OPEN.
It is located on the Allegheny river, about sixteen miles from Pittsburgh, 240 rods from the river, and about the same distance from the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The coal is of the same strata as the Youghiogheny or Monongahela coal, and of the same quality.
The Company is to be organized and to commence operations at once.
The estimated cost of the coal on completion of the Company's road, from the Pittsburgh to the railroad or river, delivered at the Company's yard, or along the Allegheny river, is less than
EIGHT CENTS A BUSHEL,
At present cost of digging, freights, &c., which coal is now selling at seventeen and eighteen cents a bushel in the Pittsburgh market.
Subscription Books will be opened on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH,
at the following places: At the office of
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK,
AND AT
87 FIFTH STREET,
J. T. SAMPLE'S,
de6-TW&F Federal Street, Allegheny City.

FRANKLIN AND SANDY
COAL AND OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$250,000,
SHARES.....$1,00 EACH.
WORKING CAPITAL.....$50,000.
This Company is based on the following property:
230 acres in fee simple. 20 acres on lease, situate as follows:
1st. 8 acres in fee simple, and 20 on lease, in Rockfield township, Venango county, 6 miles from Franklin. The mines are opened and the Company delivering Coal by wagon at present. The vein now working runs from 4 to 5 feet in thickness, and the Coal is second only to Pittsburgh Coal, being very free from sulphur, and good for blacksmith purposes. The mines are a little less than 3 miles from the Allegheny river and 1¾ miles of the route is now graded with the timber and rails on the ground, and it is the intention of the Company to have Coal delivered at the river landing by the 15th day of February. The cost of the Coal to the Company, at the river, will be less than 10 cents per bushel.
2d. A farm of 172 acres, near Franklin, containing 11 acres of Coal, varying from 4 to 4½ feet in thickness, which the Company are now working. The route for the railroad is surveyed and work going on, and the Company will ere long be delivering in Franklin.
In Basing all calculations at a lower point than will defy competition from any outside source by rail or river, this Company can declare larger dividends than most any of the best Oil Companies in the market. The Coal vein, in the depth, as stated, can be seen in actual working in any one visiting the mines, where the Superintendent will give all attention to visitors.
OFFICERS.
W. W. WILSON, President.
J. S. BLACK, Secretary.
FLORENCE KRAMER, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS--Benj. S. Musgrave, Chas. W. Bachelor, Wm. Bagaley, Joshua Hudson, W. W. Ward.
The Subscription Books will be opened at
S. S. BRYANS',
59 Fourth street, this 12th day December, 1864.
de12-4t

GAS STOVES.
Just received a new supply of GAS-HEATING STOVES, for heating offices, parlors, bath rooms and bed chambers. Also, GAS STOVES, for cooking, baking, and heating smoothing irons. These stoves can be used in rooms where there are no fire-places or flues, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction. For sale at the House Furnishing Store of
BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,
de12-1m No. 194 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
Beginning on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14th,
and continuing through the
HOLIDAYS.
47 pieces DRESS GOODS, at 31 cents--former price 44 cents.
21 pieces SCOTCH PLAIDS, at 50 cents--former price 75 cents.
1 case COBURG CLOTHS, at 62½ cents--former price $1,25 per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS, $1,50--former prices $2,25.
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, at 75 cents--reduced from $1,25.
BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $10,00 and $12,00.
HEAVY WOOLEN SHAWLS, from $4,00 to $12,00.
WOOLEN BLANKETS at $12,00.
BALMORAL SKIRTS at $3,50.
BEST KID GLOVES, $1,75.
Great Bargains will be given to those who call at
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
No. 92 Market street.
de13

J. S. HYDE.....MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.
Ridgeway.....Pittsburgh.
HYDE, BIDWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PINE LUMBER,
KETTERING MILLS
Elk Co., Pa.

MONONGAHELA PLANING MILL
AND LUMBER YARDS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835,
Having all modern improvements in Wood Working Machinery, and Oliver's Patent Drying Kiln, we have the best facilities for furnishing every description of manufactured Lumber, thoroughly seasoned.
MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.
☞ Street Cars pass the Mill every seven minutes. Orders may be left in our box Monongahela Bridge.
de7-1w

CLOAKS
AT EXTRAORDINAY REDUCTIONS
IN PRICE,
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
de8-1w 59 Market street.

McCLEL

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-8 Inch, One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	1 Time a Week.	Weekly.
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 60				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 20				
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	88	75
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	95	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05	
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 55	2 90	2 25	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	5 20	4 60	3 60	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75	4 75
Three months	18 75	9 15	6 85	4 85	6 75
Six months	20 75	12 85	10 40	6 30	12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00	16 50
One year	33 00	21 33	16 00	10 70	20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week,	Twice a week,	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 25	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS., per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion.....50 cents.

Marriage Notices,.....75 "

SORGHUM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In Chester county, the *Republican* says: Not less than thirty mills are now at work manufacturing sorghum syrup. The price charged is twenty-five to thirty cents per gallon. Of the sorghum crop in Bucks county, the *Intelligencer* says: The sorghum crop through the middle and lower districts of Bucks county, is generally well grown, and promises a large yield of syrup. From the quantity of ground planted it is probable that the product will be sufficient for the whole demand for molasses in those districts. Owing to the dry weather, the crop is not as forward as it was last year, though sufficiently so to escape much injury from frost. The seed is unusually heavy, and will make a valuable addition to the stock of food.

A TRIAL of Mr. Kellogg's double barreled cannon was made in Hartford, Connecticut, on Tuesday. The gun carries a ball of caliber 56, and water-proof metallic cartridges are used. It was fired at the rate of about two hundred shots a minute. An iron-clad canon, with a capacity of 7,169 cartridges, accompanies the gun, and the whole can be drawn by one horse or the four men needed to fully man it. In the trial at long range, a distance of nearly two miles was reached.

RE-MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS.—Under a recent act of Congress, it is made necessary that all American vessels shall be re-measured on or before the first of January, 1865, and the tonnage to be carved or otherwise permanently marked on the main beam of the vessel. The penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of this act, is the forfeiture of all claim to the protection of the United States.

AT a recent festive meeting, a married man, who ought to have known better, proposed—"The ladies—the beings who divide our sorrows, double our joys, and treble our expenses." Upon which a lady proposed, "The gentlemen—the sensitive individuals who divide our time, double our cares, and treble our troubles." The married man didn't stop to hear any more.

Since the commencement of the war the following amounts have been expended by the city of Philadelphia for bounties to volunteers—In 1862, $575,988 29; In 1863, $155,850 00; In 1864, $6,265,561 71. Total, $6,796,600 00. This is an excess of $1,546,600 over the loans created for the purpose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEWART ROBERTSON, of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. de10

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18-1m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
72 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

1865. 1865.

DIARIES.

Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by

W. S. HAVEN, Stationer.
nov15tf Corner Wood and Third Streets.

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 13 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oc13-3m

NEW HOODS,

SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
COMFORTS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Just received at

T. T. MYLER & CO.'S
WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE,
62 Wood street, at the lowest prices. no10

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
(Formerly of the Penna. Salt Manf. Co.)
THIRD and SMITHFIELD streets.

REFERENCES—Thomas Sparks, George T. Lewis, Charles Lennig, Esqrs., Philadelphia.
Wm. Lyon, Esq., of Lyon, Shorb & Co., H. Pemberton, Esq., Superintendent and Chemist, and George Callum, agent Penna. Salt Manuf. co., Graff, Bennett & Co., M. W. Watson, Esq., (of W. McCully & Co.), John Fleming, Esq. Pittsburgh. oc20-3m

AMERICAN WATCHES.

ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and
GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fasts they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.

J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se1-1y

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS.
No. 64 Fourth street,
no15

TO SPORTSMEN.

Call and examine the only complete stock of Shot Guns, and all kinds of Sporting Equipments in this market.

JAMES BOWN,
no5 136 Wood street.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 42, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia Pattern, 4 pounds to the yard. no7-1y.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., W. S. HAYMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS,

and Manufacturers of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER,

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. oc6-1y

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement for five nights only of the great artiste

MATILDA HERON,

who will appear in her neat personation of LADY EDITH, pronounced by the press and public as fully equal to her celebrated impersonation of Camilla, and embodying in its phases one of the grandest ideas ever given to the world in the history of true repentance.

The incident of "Edith" has been taken from the celebrated novel of EAST LYNNE.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, the five act sensation play of

EAST LYNNE.

Lady Edith.....Matilda Heron.
Dance.....Mrs. L. Sylvester.

To conclude with

THE LAUGHING HYENA.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

STUPENDOUS ATTRACTIONS!

Last week of the beautiful sisters MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER, who will appear in two splendid ballets, entitled

LA CARNIVAL DE VENICE AND THE VALLEY OF FLOWERS.

supported by the beautiful Ballet Troupe.

The wonder of the world, DON SANTIAGO GIROMONDA, the celebrated Boneless Man, who actually disjoints himself and packs himself into a box 15 by 18 inches in size.

First week of the BUFFALO BOYS. These children are one of the wonders of the nineteenth century, and must be seen to be appreciated.

The Great Melodeon Company in a tremendous Olio bill. se21

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving an order at the "Commercial" office. Patent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. lately

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STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 254 Penn street.

SPENCER employs nine first-class assistants.
SPENCER always has a lady in attendance to assist
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SPENCER is so successful in business, that
SPENCER'S office is crowded daily. It is
SPENCER of whom every body talks, and the word
SPENCER is upon every one's lips. It is at
SPENCER'S that every one goes for Teeth, because
SPENCER makes the best and cheapest Teeth.
SPENCER extracts Teeth without pain, and
SPENCER fills Teeth with pure gold, and
SPENCER fills Teeth with pure silver. At
SPENCER'S you will see the rush. So don't forget
SPENCER'S No. 254 PENN street. Remember
SPENCER warrants every operation perfectly satisfactory. So don't forget the place, No. 254 Penn street, No. 254 Penn street, No. 254 Penn street. oc24

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McGORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROOK, Secretary.
Captain W. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McGORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN FAWCETT,	R. McGEE,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK.	ROBERT H. DAVIS

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
jes8-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second door.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES.
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK.
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. R. JONES.	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.	
JOHN WATT, Vice President.	
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.	se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebert, Wm. W. Ward, R. J. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. N. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore, *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy18-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

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HON. T. M. HOWE,	HORSE BINGHAM
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se15-1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

CLOTHING.

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
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MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street.
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Successor to
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Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

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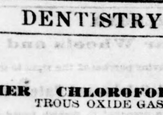
EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. oc6-1y



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of the kind IN THE UNION conducted by a practical BUSINESS MAN. Our highest commercial authorities, East and West, pronounce his systems of Book-keeping unequalled—comprehending every department of business, and yet so skillfully condensed that the attentive student masters the whole in six or eight weeks. It consists of

STOCK BOOKS,

closed once with a loss and twice with a gain—exhibiting by three different methods the transfer of old to new books.

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conducted by three different methods, exhibiting the transfer of old to new books, with the introduction of a new partner. And practically illustrating the

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by means of which the results of the business are kept out of the general books, for the use of the partners only. The settlement of Partnership Books by

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with six practical illustrations, exhibiting the books re-opened by Doubly Entry. A concise rule for reciprocating

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with six specifications. The gain or loss found, and the books correctly re-opened. The learner is also exercised in

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which, with the business forms, are all connected with his course of Book-keeping, making it a regular course of business practice, with a course of twenty-five

LECTURES UPON BOOK-KEEPING,

by the Senior Principal, explaining all the business matter recorded in the text. Also, twelve

LECTURES ON BUSINESS SUBJECTS.

How every one may get rich. How to go rich by trading. The causes of commercial failures. On speculations. The moral influence of integrity in youth, &c. Also, lectures upon

COMMERCIAL LAW,

on Partnership, Contracts, Insurance, Common Carriers, the Statute of Limitations, &c. Practical instructions in

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FIFTY BUSINESS BOOKS,

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Price $1.87. Postage 20 cents. Sold by Book-sellers generally.

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No. 86 Front street, N. Y.

"The favorable opinions already expressed by gentlemen of competent authority are well deserved and in this case very properly bestowed."
CHARLES M. LEUPP,
LEOPOLD BIERWORTH,
ROBERT KELLY,
Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, New York.
[Extract from the Minutes.]
PROSPER M. WETORE, Secretary.

"Your Committee unanimously concur in the opinion of the utility of the improved method of Mr. Duff." GURDON J. LEGGS,
Recording Secretary of the American Institute, N. Y

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DUFF'S STEAMBOAT BOOK-KEEPING

Just published by the author. Price $2. Sold by Book sellers generally.

"A perfect system for keeping such books and accounts."
Formerly Cashier of the Merchants' Bank Pittsburgh.

"The Time Table alone is worth the price of the book."
D. D. HERRON,
Late Clerk of steamer Mount Vernon.

"I consider the legal force of the Steamer's Protest so valuable that I never leave port without a copy of the book on board."
A. C. McCALLAM,
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Formerly Clerk of the steamer Fortune.

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Formerly Captain steamer Nashville.

ON WM. H. DUFF'S PENMANSHIP
TWELVE FIRST PREMIUMS

for the best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our Present Penman, by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati in	1860
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Western Pennsylvania Fair at Pittsburgh	1860
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For the Graduating Course, time unlimited.....$40 00
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Our blanks are made of fine extra sized paper, ruled complete, with full sets of auxiliaries.

We therefore present the business student with the following

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES:

1st. We have the best Penman in the West, perhaps the best in the Union.

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☞ For full particulars, send for our elegant new Circular, pp. 80, with samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, inclosing 25 cents for postage, to

P. DUFF & SON, Principals,
jy26-6d1t-w26-d28 Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL COMPANIES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE ROSS OIL COMPANY.

This Company has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of ROBT. WRAY, Jr., No. 4 Hand street, on and after the 15th inst.

ROBT. WRAY, Jr., Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1864. de10-3t

MUSKINGUM & DUCK CREEK
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - - $150,000.

Working Fund, $50,000.

PAR VALUE OF SHARES ONE DOLLAR.

The above Company, to be organized under the manufacturing laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of $150,000, $50,000 of which is to be reserved as a developing fund. Its property consists of eighty acres in fee simple, on Duck creek, Ohio, in the heart of the well developed oil territory, and near the famous Duck Creek Oil Company's tract, the shares of which are now worth from $25 to $30, and only $4 50 paid in. The Acme Oil Company's territory is also quite near. The stock of this latter Company is held at a very high price—from $25 to $30 with a very small amount paid in. The celebrated "Dutton well" is in the neighborhood. This well has flowed and pumped more oil than any other well in the country.

The Duck creek oil regions are regarded as fast outrivaling the Pennsylvania Oil creek and its tributaries, and the quality of the oil from the former ranks about double the value of the latter. It will, therefore, be seen that the selection made by the Muskingum and Duck Creek Company is at such a point that it is almost as certain to strike a vein of oil as it is to obtain water in sinking a well. Besides, there is an abundance of timber suitable for derricks, etc.

The Company intend to proceed at once to the development of its land by the use of the best machinery and pumps that can be obtained. The sinking of two wells will be commenced immediately, which will be sunk to the lowest oil stratum, and five or six shallow wells will be completed in a very short time, which alone will produce from five to ten barrels each per day. The large capital set apart for developing insures the most ample means for prosecuting the work with the utmost vigor, and should the large sum set apart for working capital be more than is needed, the overplus, as soon as enough oil is obtained for working expenses, will be divided among the stockholders with their first dividend.

Due notice will be given when the Books of Subscription will be open, and where parties can subscribe for the stock. de10-12t

OFFICE DUNKARD CREEK
UNION OIL COMPANY,
No. 267 Penn street.

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the

Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company,

are requested to

CALL IMMEDIATELY

at the Company's office and pay their subscriptions.

WM. W. HERRON,
de9-2w Secretary and Treasurer.

OIL CITY LAND OFFICE.

MAIN STREET, NEAR CRAPO HOUSE, AND JONES' NEW HOTEL,

OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

For sale, Oil Lands in fee. Lease and interest in Oil Well on the best locations in the oil region, at the lowest cash price. Persons desiring to purchase to form companies, or for themselves, will save a large per centage by applying in person, or by letter, to us. Information in regard to Oil Territory given without charge. HULL, PLATT & CO.,
de8-12t Oil City, Pa.

HICKORY FARM
OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated under the General Laws of the State of New York for the Formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical Purposes.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $500,000.

100,000 Shares of $5.00.

TRUSTEES:

Christopher Tyler, Christopher Tyler, New York.
Thomas A. Cummins, Thomas A. Cummins, New York.
Francis B. Cooley, late Cooley, Farwell & Co., New York.
George M. Groves, late Groves, Northrop, Taylor & Co., New York.
John V. Clarke, late Dater, Clarke & Co., New York.
Charles V. Falle, firm Falle, Williams & Co., New York.
Isaac D. Russell, firm Russell & Irwin Manufacturing Co., New York.
Joseph Larocque, firm Russell & Larocque & Barlow, New York.
Curtis G. Hussey, firm C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jeptha H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Co., Cleveland, O.
Samuel L. Mather, secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Co., Cleveland, O.
John S. Newbury, John S. Newbury, Detroit, Mich.
J. Lewis Brooks, Farmers' Bank, Salem, Ohio.

PRESIDENT.
CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
SECRETARY,
WILLIAM C. CARMAN.
TREASURER,
ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
SUPERINTENDENT,
LEWIS P. BROWN.
COUNSEL,
BOWDOIN, LAROCQUES & BARLOW.

THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZED under the law of the State of New York for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of Two Hundred and Ninety-seven Acres of Oil Land, owned by the Company in Fee Simple, located in Venango County, Pa., on the westerly bank of the Allegheny river, and embracing both banks of Hickory Creek. An ample working capital,

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

In Cash has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. A liberal number of shares of the Capital Stock can now be had at par, on application to

HENRY HOLDSHIP, Esq.,

At the office of THOMAS M. HOWE, Esq., 35 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, where maps, etc., can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

REFERENCES.—Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, Dr. C. G. HUSSEY, I. M. PENNOCK and JOHN FLEMING. no30-1m

CHERRY RUN & PITT HOLE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Subscribers to the Stock of the Cherry Run and Pitt Hole Petroleum Company are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, which will be held for the purpose of organization, election of President, Directors and other officers, &c., at the office of Capt. J. F. STOCKDALE, No. 2, Duquesne Way. Meeting to be held Monday, December 19th at 3 o'clock p. m. H. McKELVEY,
President pro tem.
no28-td.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, December 7, 1864.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY, 14th day of December, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, the 10th, and re-opened on Monday the 19th of December. By order of the Board.

E. W. STERVELT, Sec'y.
de8 9t

FRANKLIN OIL.

180 barrels Franklin Lubricating Oil,

34 GRAVITY.

On hand and for sale by

JOHN T. STOCKDALE,
del0-1w No. 2 Duquesne Way.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth st.

Sec'y and Treas: B. HONEGGER, 331 Liberty st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-4t

OIL COMPANIES.

GREAT AMERICAN

OIL COMPANY.

Capital Stock - - - $500,000

Working Capital - - $50,000

100,000 Shares - - - $5 each.

The property of this Company, as stated above, consists of

One Thousand Acres,

of which

NINE HUNDRED IS GOOD BORING TERRITORY.

Situated as near the

Centre Line of the Oil Basin

as could be selected, and at the same time secure a

SURFACE SUITABLE FOR BORING.

Several Companies have commenced operations on adjoining lands.

The surface indications are most favorable. A number of oil vats in the neighborhood furnished oil to the settlers for many years.

Taking into consideration the location of the Territory, the number of acres, and the liberal Working Capital, we think it forms the best basis for

Safe Investment in Oil Operations

that can be obtained, and judging from the success of the

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,

the development of such a large city of selected Territory as this

Cannot fail to pay largely.

The BOOKS for subscription to the Capital Stock will be opened on

SATURDAY MORNING, 10th inst.,

at the office of the

PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets,

where

Prospectuses can now be had.
de9-6t

PITTSBURGH, November 30, 1864.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

That the first meeting of the corporation to be called **"THE UNION LUBRIC OIL COMPANY,"** will be held on WEDNESDAY, December 21st, 1864, at the office of KING & PENNOCK, No. 79 Wood street, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization and adoption of By Laws, election of officers, &c., and for the purposes authorized, and more particularly specified in an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to Corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying Purposes," approved the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1864.

WM. MUSSELR,
no30-3w Treasurer Pro Tem.

MONONGAHELA PIONEER OIL COMPANY.

A meeting of said Company will be held on the 20th of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the usual place, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a joint stock company, according to an Act of the Assembly approved July 18th, 1865.

E. GLEASON,
Allegheny, Nov. 28, 1864. no29-3w

OILS,

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
26 Water and 182 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se16

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.

Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed and Green and Dried Fruits. nov3-3m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se23 223 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

**Superior Quality of Refined Ardes

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
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BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

N. HOLMES, Pres. | J. HANNA, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 11, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s	107 75	108 50
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	97 75	98 00
Clear. Fair street Bridge		45 00
Allegheny Valley R. R.		14 00
Cleveland	107 00	108 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers'		80 00
Acme		28 00
Fleming & Blood	3 00	3 75
Ritchie	1 21	1 25
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		1 85
Eldorado		2 20
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 50	4 00
Onto Valley		1 90
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		1 50
Federal		2 25
Blood Farm and Ohio		2 00
Iron City		1 20
Cherry Run & Blood Farm		1 20
Mealey & Cherry Run		1 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh Pet. Co		1 00

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.

The whole market was lower and very inactive. Dalzell, 9¼@9¾; Curtin, 14¾@15; Irwin, 9@11. Gold. 234.

MONDAY, December 12—P. M.

The stock market here is in sympathy with the weather to-day—pretty well frozen up. There is no exception among the hitherto active stocks. Parties who hold largely the shares of oil companies must exercise patience and courage, and not part hastily with their stocks because there is no demand for them only at ruinously low prices. Recall to mind the big fortunes that have been made in former days by those who held thousands of shares through many months of depression and discouragement, and afterwards realized the full extent of their fondest wishes. Persons who lack patience and courage should never enter the circle of speculation. They are sure of being worsted.

—At the Bankers' and Brokers' Board to-day, 10 shares of the Columbia Oil stock sold at 82. The "offerings" and "bids" on other stocks are shown in the table above.

—Sales at the People's Stock Exchange, December 12:

500 Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	80
625 Mercantile	57½
150 Onto Valley	1 90
600 Ritchie	1 25
100 Rose	70
100 Stella	70
250 Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 15
350 " " "	1 17½

The "offerings" and "bids" at the same place were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Western Insurance	.....	55 00
People's do	82 00	30 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	72 00	.....
Citizens' Banks	72 00	.....
Mechanics do	72 00	.....
Acme Oil	30 00	.....
Bergen	7 00	4 00
Blood Farm & Ohio	2 10	.....
Cherry Run Central	2 20	1 80
Cherry Run & Blood	1 15	1 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 00	90
Cherry Run & Pitt Hole	1 00	.....
Dalzell	9 50	8 50
Duck Creek	30 00	22 00
Eldorado	2 15	2 00
Federal	1 40	.....
Flem. & Blood	3 75	3 12
Horse Neck	1 05	.....
Linden	5 00	.....
Merchants	57½	57½
Mahaney	1 00	.....
New York and West Virginia	8 50	.....
North American	8 50	.....
Nonpariel	5 00	.....
Ohio Valley	1 80	1 70
Oil Basin	10 00	.....
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 65	3 50
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 40	1 20
Ritchie	1 25	1 25
Rose	1 20	1 20
Rynd Farm	6 00	.....
Stella	70	70
Steel Well	300 00	.....
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 15	1 15
Do do do	1 15	1 12½
Union Lubric	97	90
West Virginia	2 00	.....
Iron City	1 10	.....

—Thurston's Evening Exchange was re-opened at the usual hour last night. Owing to some alterations being made in the gas fixtures, he has not been able to hold his regular sales for a few evening previous. We hear it suggested by some of the heavy operators in stocks that it would suit better their interests, and doubtless other parties, for Mr. Thurston to hold his sales at half-past three in the afternoon. Last evening there was but one sale of 18 shares Fleming and Blood at $3 50. The quotations were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Monongahela	40 00	.....
Banner	90	.....
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 00	.....
do Blood Farm	1 20	.....
do Pitt Hole	.....	70
Cherry Run Central	2 00	1 70
Culbertson	2 00	.....
Duck Creek	27 00	25 00
Paleski	9 62	.....
Fayette	60	.....
Horseneck	90	.....
Oil City and Pittsburgh	2 20	.....
Ohio Valley	2 00	1 50
Oil Creek and Cherry Run		3 40
Ritchie	1 35	1 22
Rose	1 35	.....
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 20	1 17
Union Lubric	1 25	.....

—At the Petroleum Board, New York, on Saturday afternoon, oil stocks were extremely dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Buchanan Farm	82 00	82 15
Excelsior	5 50	6 00
Germania	1 05	1 15
Manhattan	60	70
Rynd Farm	4 75	5 25
Terragenia	.....	8 50

—At Boston, on Saturday, Copper Stocks ruled steady. The closing prices were as follows:

Central	55	Minnesota	20
Franklin	49¼	Rockland	10
Hancock	49¾	Aztec	no bid
Hyron	43	French Creek	¾
Isle Royal	18½		

—The following will show the value of the different descriptions of dry goods imported at New York for the past eleven months:—

	1863.	1864.
Manufs. of Wool	$27,671,270	$27,738,600
Do Cotton	7,042,300	7,161,000
Do Silk	10,970,300	14,486,400
Do Flax	6,040,400	8,464,800
Do Misc'l's	2,419,500	3,146,800
Total	$52,654,300	$61,368,500

30,352,700	
8,265,500	
15,950,000	
11,043,100	
3,812,800	
$70,031,100	

—The following is a statement of the movement of specie at New York during the month of November, 1864:

Specie in B'ks and Sub-Treas Nov. 1	$33,965,867
Received from California in Nov	82,276
Imported from foreign ports in Nov	1,027,827
Gathered in from hoards in Nov	1,2 9,160
Supply	$53,228,930
Exported in Nov	7,267,662
Leaves in B'ks and Sub-Treas Dec. 1	$28,961,268

—The imports of foreign dry goods into New York continues very light, the total for the week being only three hundred thousand dollars. The following are the comparative figures:

	1862	1863	1864.
For the week			
Entered at that port	$838,019	$1,188,379	$308,704
Thrown on market	752,152	1,127,810	418,191

—The circulation of the State Banks, 1st of January, 1864, was $160,926,129, and in July, 1864, it had been reduced to 126,196,606. The official statement shows that these institutions, so far from inflating the currency, are contracting it. In July, 1863, the circulation of the banks in the loyal States was $173,079,950; in January, 1863, $150,637,800; in January, 1862, $128,701,096, and in January, 1861, $146,108,000.

—In former articles we have shown that the annual product of the precious metals (gold and silver) in the whole world, previous to 1850, was but $30,000,000, and that for the past ten years the annual product for the world has been considerably more than $100,000,000; and that now it is nearly $300,000,000, with a moral certainty of a still further increase.

There is more gold and silver worked into plate, watches, chains, jewelry, &c., than formerly; but after making a liberal allowance for this consumption there is still a very wide margin, and a free now as one formerly, that enters into commerce, and forms the basis of the issues and credits. That is to say, a piece of property formerly worth $1,000, is now worth $5,000. A debt of $5,000 is no more onerous now than a $1,000 debt formerly. Hence the large European national debt grow less burdensome every time a new gold region is developed; and hence our government debt is not as oppressive, by four fifths, as the Old School writers will prove by their ancient precedents.

There is as great a revolution in the dollar, growing out of the newly developed gold and silver regions, as in any of the inventions, arts or sciences of this wonderful period of the world.

It is as senseless to compare the present with the past, in this dollar debt and credit business, and swing over accordingly as rob and rations and prices, as to reason that Sherman's march through Georgia should be according to the progress of the Israelites through the wilderness.

Our debt, though it may yet be two and a half thousand millions, is not at this period more than one-quarter as onerous on the country as the debt of England was on that country at the close of the French wars.—*Thompson.*

PITTSBBRGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

Business was only moderately active yesterday. Our people have not yet become acclimated to the cold weather, hence business has, to a certain extent, been neglected. The Allegheny river is running full of heavy ice. Navigation on that stream is suspended for the present. On the Monongahela landing matters were entirely different. The usual amount of activity was perceptible. The Monongahela and Ohio boatmen are not disposed to give it up so. The Minerva left for Wheeling just the same as if the river had been clear of ice. The new steamer Champion came in from Cincinnati with one of the best trips of the season. She performs admirably. The Emma Graham came in from Zanesville with a good trip. Should the weather moderate she will leave at 4 p. m. The weather will be the arbitrator in this case. The Jonas Powell was getting ready to leave when we left the landing. The Keystone is fast filling up for St. Louis. She is a new and very substantial steamer. The fine packet Kate B. Porter was receiving for Nashville. The Onward is the Cincinnati packet for Wednesday; her departure will depend on the turn the weather takes during the next thirty-six hours. The Pilgrim was engaged yesterday in discharging a large cargo of miscellaneous freight. The G. McC. Porter will be due this morning—her destination being Wheeling. The present cold spell has given a fresh start to pork packing. The following firms are actively engaged in that line: Messrs. Townsend & Long, Harbaugh & Co. and P. Dilworth. Owing to increasing demand for hogs has advanced the rates materially from three-quarters to one cent per pound, according to size. The sales to packers during the past three days will reach 2,500 head. We notice liberal shipments to the Eastern markets.

GRAIN—The market was steady, with a good local demand. The receipts for some days past have been restricted. Barley was held at an advance. Our brewers will pay the following prices for a No. 1 article: Spring, $1 75@1 80; Fall, $1 95@2 10. Wheat was unchanged; the offerings were small; Red, $2 2 05; White, $2 10@2 15 per bush. Corn was more fancied; sales of 2 0 bush old in in ear, at depot, $1 48; 2 car loads of shelled at $1 46; sales of 100 bush new ear on wharf, at $1 25. Oats was firm with a fair demand; sales of 500 bush from store at 98@$1; 200 do, terms withheld. Rye dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—The market has presented no change for some days past. The receipts almost keep pace with the demand. Sales of 5 barrels at 42@43c ₱ lb.

APPLES—The receipts yesterday by the river were liberal. The market has undergone no change; sales of 85 bbls at $3 00; 50 bbls do at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Prices have been steady for some time. The receipts were fair, and sales were reasonable, viz: 100 boxes, part Hamburg, at 25@26c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—Prices rule high; sales of 500 lbs at 15c ₱ lb.

TURNIPS—We note sales of 50 bushels at $1 50.

CRANBERRIES—There is nothing doing at present, and prices are nominal at $24 50@25 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The market yesterday ruled firm with a moderate demand. Holders of Sugar were asking an advance; sales 5 bbls Crushed at 12c; Cuba, 23c; Porto Rico, 24@25c. Coffee—Rio was held at 49@50c. Molasses ranges from $1 25 to 1 30. Syrups, $1 00@1 50.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was quiet, but holders were firm in their views, and were not disposed to show the outside prices. The stock on hand is not large, and is generally held by parties that will retain it before they will allow it to be sacrificed. The sales were restricted, 100 bbls Extra Family at $11@11 25; 100 do choice at $11 25. Other small sales were made at the same ranges.

RYE FLOUR—Was scarce and held at $9 50.

HAY—The offerings were light; sales 3 loads at the scales at $43@48 per ton.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Dec. 9.

The trade in dry goods has shown a slight improvement since the opening of Congress, the suspense in anticipation of that event being removed. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has produced an unfavorable impression among the merchants, especially by its allusion to the possible necessity of issuing more currency, and the consequence is that during the latter part of the week there has been a speculative demand for goods, and some considerable lots of woollens have been sold. The same tone of caution that has existed during the season continues to pervade the market, extending to all branches of trade, though without any injury to prices; for the caution of the retailers and jobbers is counterpoised by that of the manufacturers, who are realizing only on a scale to meet the current limited demand.

In ordinary years, the trade of the season has closed about the first of December. The year, however, it will be protracted much later, as long indeed as retailers continue to sell Winter goods, for all are acting on the policy of supplying only present wants.

Brown sheetings have been rather more active. Sales have been made at 60c; but this may be considered as the limit for staple and heavy goods. Shirtings are quick, and 1@2c higher.

Bleached shirtings have been more in demand as the close of the week, and prices are generally better, the advance being 1@2½c. We quote Bartlett, 35-inch, 80c@$2c; Semper Idem, 40c; Wamsutta, 60c; and New York Mills at 90c.

Corset jeans are in improved demand, and with light stocks, prices rule better. We quote Naumkeag, 40c; Washington sateens, 42½c; Amoskeag, 40c; Bates, 35c.

Stripes, ticks and denims are very scarce and quite firm at an advance of 2@5c.

Ginghams are dull and rather weak; holders are indifferent about selling at present rates, which are below cost of manufacture.

Printing cloths opened dull at 2⅞c for 64x64; but are more active at the close, and firm at 2⅝c for that count.

The print trade is merely nominal, for the double reason that jobbers find the demand very light, and agents have almost no goods to sell. Prices, however, are steady. We quote agents' prices for Merrimack W, 40c; Spragues, 35; Arnold, 32; American, 30½; Allen, 30. The following are the closing quotations among the jobbers:

Allen's	35
American	30
Amoskeag	40
Arlington	35
Bunnell's	35
Butchess, B	39
Merrimack	40
Pacific	36½
Richmond's	36
Sprague's Calicoes	36
Windsor	27
London Mourning (Sprague's)	32
Atlantic Mourning	32
Arnold's	32

Mous. de laines are reduced in stock to a very low point; the Manchester Co. have closed out, and the other companies are receiving but very light supplies. The price continues at 125c.

The woolen trade continues generally steady, but not active. The woolen fancy cassimeres for Spring are held high, and if the stock of heavy goods is reduced to a low point. The manufacturers are making preparation for their Spring production.

In carpets there has been less activity, and stocks have accumulated. We quote: Hartford Co.'s medium superfine, $1 75; superfine, $1 87½; Imperial three-ply, $2 00; extra three-ply, $2 80; Brussels, $3 30@3 50.

Army Kerseys are scarce and very firm at standard goods bring readily $1 50, and some holders ask $1 55@1 60.

Blankets are quiet but firm, with a light supply. Army goods are steady at 98@$1 00 per pound.

Cotton warp cloth and beavers are active. There is a good demand for medium grades of beaver, of medium weight, which are scarce and quite firm.

FOREIGN GOODS.—Jobbers continue to buy small lots for assorting, but chiefly of the most desirable class of goods. Importers find it difficult to force shipments of undesirable goods, even at a concession, there being no speculative spirit among the jobbers. The large decreases in the importations have enabled the leading jobbers to get their stocks within very wholesome limits, and there is consequently less desire to force off balances than is usual at the close of the season. The Fall importation may now be considered almost closed; and importers are beginning to receive goods adapted for the Summer business. The first week compares thus:

Week ending December 7	1863. $1,188,379	1864. $308,704
Decrease		$879,675

Importers are disposed to order very lightly for the early spring trade, under the great uncertainty about price of exchange. Instead of in large quantities as usual, we shall probably find the receipts much more gradually distributed over the season than usual.—*New York Commercial.*

Hog Products.

Louisville.—THE SLAUGHTER AROUND THE FALLS.—The market has become very firm for good hogs, packing at 6.5-8 strict good ordinary, cut, only limited sales, all at 6c gross, taken at pen weights by the packers. Among the receipts we note 1,000 hams, 200 sides, 200 shoulders, Meade county. There is an active inquiry to-day for the hog product at 21½@22c for lard in tierces, and 24@25c for patented leaf. Bulk shoulders 14½@15c; sides 17@19c, though very scarce, and green hams 16c. The receipts are getting lighter, and two of the packing houses will be bare of stock this evening.

The actual number of hogs slaughtered here, and at New Albany and Jeffersonville, up to this evening, is as follows:

Packers	No. killed.	In pens.
Jarvis & Co	14,800	None
Hamilton & Bros	13,100	1,500
Haffman, Duncan & Co	8,125	4,000
O. W. Thomas & Co	7,0 0	4,000
Jaffersonville	13,000	2,500
New Albany	12,500	None
Total	68,525	12,000

New York Petroleum Market.

The week's business has been characterized by an almost cessation of the export demand, owing to the great depletion in the stocks at the principal cities, prices, even independent of the gold movement, have advanced under the sharp demand to supply the home demand, which is quite active. There has also been a speculative demand in view of the probability of a tax being imposed on the Crude, of 2½c per gallon, which, in the reduced state of our supplies, has imparted great strength to the market. The transactions embrace 13 000 bbls Crude, on spot and to arrive, at 36@51c, and about 15,000 bbls Refined, at 69@75c ₱ bbl, and 87@96c for Free, the market closing buoyantly. Stock in yards: 4,000 bbls Crude, and 25,000 bbls Refined.—*Economist.*

New York Pig Iron Market.

There is very little doing in pig, but prices generally are supported; small sales are reported at 56@63 for No. 1 Scotch and $57@60 for No. 1 American. Bar is unchanged; we quote English (store prices) at $175@190 for common, and $190@205 for refined.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

BUSINESS—The oil market continues very firm with a good local demand, and a fair inquiry for export. The stock on hand is not large. There are, however, a few thousand barrels stowed away, that will be forthcoming when prices reach the views of holders. The receipts of oil by the Allegheny since our last were 1829 barrels. Navigation in that stream is suspended for the present. A dispatch from Oil City informs us that the river at that point was closed with ice. Oil dealers that had oil loaded for shipping were unloading the same, not being disposed to take the chances of having the same destroyed on the breaking up of the ice. A few boats are known to be on the way; the boats will probably land, and roll the oil on shore. The following boats are at the landing:—Ida Rees, Exchange, Leclair, Echo No. 3, and Petrolia. The steamers between here and Oil City are, the Urlida and Petrolia No. 2. The oil market closed firm on Saturday evening at 37@43c, without and with packages. On Monday prices advanced 2c per gallon, with a firm market, more particularly for Crude. The receipts since our last amounted to 1829 barrels, whilst the sales reach 2,375 barrels. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The market opened firm with a further advance in prices. The advantage was altogether in favor of holders. Among the sales were the following: 2,000 bbls to go out of the market, at 43c, packages included. This sale was made in 1,000 barrel lots, late on Saturday evening, after the regular business of the day had been closed. The sales yesterday were very limited, at an advance of 2½c per gallon on the closing rates of Saturday. Sales 100 bbls at 40c, packages returned; 100 bbls at 44c, barrels included; 100 bbls same price and conditions, and 75 bbls at 45c, barrels included. Some holders refuse to sell with the barrels included, the difficulty of obtaining packages being the cause. The above rates apply only to yesterday. What they will open at to-day is another matter.

REFINED OIL—The market was firm. The demand, however, was not large. The nominal rates were for bonded, 61@65c, and for free 85@86c, whilst some holders were not offering their stocks.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

D. Bushnell	380	Duncan, Dunlap & Co	474
R. Way	326	Fisher & Bro	189
James Willims	240		
Total	1829		

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Dec. 13, 1864.

Prices during the week have declined one cent per pound on all sizes of iron. The following table can be relied on. This will, no doubt, increase the demand.

BAR IRON.	₱ lb
½ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7½
1 to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7½
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8
HOOP SHOE.	₱ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8½
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ½ to 3-16 inch	7½
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
1¼ to 1½, by ½ and 3-16 inch	8½
½ to ⅝, by ⅛ to ¼ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	₱ lb
⅞ to 6 inch	8½
¼ and 2	8½
1¼ and 1½	9
and 1¾	9½
⅞ inch	10½
¾ inch	11
inch	11½

Hoops cut to specific lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7½	⅛ and 9-16 inch	8
1⅝ to 1⅞ inch	8	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8½
3 to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8½
2¾ to 3 inch	8½	¼ inch	9½
⅞ and ⅝ inch	8½	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.	₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7½
⅝ and ⅞ inch	8
½ inch	8½
⅜ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8	½ inch	8½
⅝ and ⅞ inch	8½	⅜ inch	9

WAGON BOX IRON.....8½

SHEET.

No. 19 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10½
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ½ cent ₱ lb extra.	

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

¼ to 2, by ¼ to ½ inch	8
¼ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	8½
¼ by ½ and 7-16 inch	8½
¼ by ½ inch	9

Juniata Iron 2½c ₱ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	15

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8	7 12½	2d Fine	8
6d and 7d	8	20 "	11 37½
4d and 5d	8 37½	¾ in. Lining	11 87½
3d and 4d	9 37½	Clinch	9 62½
Casing Nails	9 37½	Cut Nails	8 87½
		Barrel.	
8d	10 12	¾ inch	11 88
6d	10 12	1 inch	10 38
5d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
4d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
3d	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
2d, missing	10 63	Tobacco.	
6d	10 38	6d	9 88
4d	10 38	8d	9?8
3d	10 13	10d	9 38
20d	10 13		
12d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

Cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoices. Drafts must be for sums of $100 or upwards on U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

During the early part of the week, the weather was well suited for packing, and the number of hogs dragged heavily, at prices ranging from $13 to $14, net, for light to extra heavy averages; but the last two days have been very cold, and this, together with the advance in gold and the great cry about "short crop," caused a material advance in prices, and the market closes firm, with a good demand at 15½c for light, 15½@15¾c for medium, and 14¾@15c for extra heavy. The receipts of Hogs, during the week, comprise 56,000 head. Slaughterers are still paying 12@$1 prem. for killing. Drovers are packing the greater portion of the Hogs arriving here, on their own account, rather than sell at even the present high rates.

Lard—Prime lard declined, early in the week, to 21½c, but subsequently advanced to 22¼@23c, and at the close holders generally demanded 23c for city. Head and gut lard, 21¼@21¾c.

Keg Lard nominal at 25c. The exports of lard during the week comprise 724 tierces and 470 kegs.

Bacon—Sales very firm at 14½ to 15¼c for Brown, 13¾ to 17½c for Yellow, and 13½ to 20c for White; stock small.

Hams—Prime, 17½@18c, in new hids.

Lard Oil is very scarce and advanced to $2 for good brands extra.

Smoked Meats—Nominal at 22c for old clearsides; no new bacon in market nor old Shoulders; old short-cut Hams scarce, and selling at 22@23½.

Sugar-cured Meats—Have been in fair demand during the week, and at the close prices were higher and somewhat unsettled. We quote Means' fifteen days in salt at 15½c for Shoulders; packed, 17¼@17½c for Sides, loose; and 19@19½c for clear sides, loose.

Hams—In sweet pickle, 18@18½c. The shipments during the week comprise 850 hhds bulk and Bacon.

Green Meats—Have advanced to 13@13½c for Shoulders, 16@16½c for Sides, and 16½@16¾c for Hams.

Mess Pork—Dragged heavily early in the week, declining to $35 50@36, and subsequently advancing to $38@38 50, and at the close holders demanded $39 for city brands. Shipped during the week, 1,975 bbls.

Prime Mess—Is in better demand, and now held at $35 50@36 for best brands.

New Orleans Market.

December 1.

Cotton—The market opened this morning unsettled and depressed by rumors of a decline at New York and continued dull and drooping to the close, the only sales reported being 15 bales picking at 65.8 strict good ordinary, cut, at $1 18, and 2 strictly low middling at $1 20. Early in the day $1 20 was offered and refused for strictly low middling, but at latter hour the same was offered at those figures without finding a buyer.

Sugar and molasses—There was some inquiry and a desire to purchase, among the speculators and buyers for the West, but with only a very small lots received this morning, the sales were confined to 50 hhds sugar, in several lots at 21c for new fair; 22½c for yellow centrifugal, and 25c ₱ lb for white clarified.

Of molasses, two small lots were sold, one on private terms the other at $1 26 per gallon for prime to choice new. Receivers do not look for any increase in the supplies, and only very small lots are expected from a few plantations on the coast.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.—Two steamers arrived from St. Louis last evening, with forty-two tons of provisions for the trade, 700 bbls flour, nearly all for forwarding to New York and Boston, only a few small lots remaining in this market, and 200 bbls for the Government. A number of steamers from the West are nearly due. Operators are awaiting their arrival, and later advices.

Official relaxation in the restrictions in the trade regulations appears to be looked for at an early date.

The flour market is very dull, most of the dealers having supplied themselves yesterday and the day before at reduced prices. The sales to-day were confined to 150 bbls superfine at $9 75, 100 at $11, 150 low extra at $11 75, and 300 fancy at $12 50@13. Nothing doing in corn meal, and the market closes firm, with a good demand at 15½c for light, 15½@15¾c for medium, and 14¾@15c for extra heavy. The receipts of Hogs, during the week, comprise 56,000 head. Slaughterers are still paying 12@$1 prem. for killing. Drovers are packing the greater portion of the Hogs arriving here, on their own account, rather than sell at even the present high rates.

Lard—Prime lard declined, early in the week, to 21½c, but subsequently advanced to 22¼@23c, and at the close holders generally demanded 23c for city. Head and gut lard, 21¼@21¾c.

Keg Lard nominal at 25c. The exports of lard during the week comprise 724 tierces and 470 kegs.

Bacon—Sales very firm at 14½ to 15¼c for Brown, 13¾ to 17½c for Yellow, and 13½ to 20c for White; stock small.

Hams—Prime, 17½@18c, in new hids.

Lard Oil is very scarce and advanced to $2 for good brands extra.

Smoked Meats—Nominal at 22c for old clearsides; no new bacon in market nor old Shoulders; old short-cut Hams scarce, and selling at 22@23½.

Sugar-cured Meats—Have been in fair demand during the week, and at the close prices were higher and somewhat unsettled. We quote Means' fifteen days in salt at 15½c for Shoulders; packed, 17¼@17½c for Sides, loose; and 19@19½c for clear sides, loose.

Hams—In sweet pickle, 18@18½c. The shipments during the week comprise 850 hhds bulk and Bacon.

Green Meats—Have advanced to 13@13½c for Shoulders, 16@16½c for Sides, and 16½@16¾c for Hams.

Mess Pork—Dragged heavily early in the week, declining to $35 50@36, and subsequently advancing to $38@38 50, and at the close holders demanded $39 for city brands. Shipped during the week, 1,975 bbls.

Prime Mess—Is in better demand, and now held at $35 50@36 for best brands.

New Orleans Market.

December 1.

Cotton—The market opened this morning unsettled and depressed by rumors of a decline at New York and continued dull and drooping to the close, the only sales reported being 15 bales picking at 65.8 strict good ordinary, cut, at $1 18, and 2 strictly low middling at $1 20. Early in the day $1 20 was offered and refused for strictly low middling, but at latter hour the same was offered at those figures without finding a buyer.

Sugar and molasses—There was some inquiry and a desire to purchase, among the speculators and buyers for the West, but with only a very small lots received this morning, the sales were confined to 50 hhds sugar, in several lots at 21c for new fair; 22½c for yellow centrifugal, and 25c ₱ lb for white clarified.

Of molasses, two small lots were sold, one on private terms the other at $1 26 per gallon for prime to choice new. Receivers do not look for any increase in the supplies, and only very small lots are expected from a few plantations on the coast.

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New York Wool Market.

Our market for all descriptions of Native and Foreign Wools has been very active since our last, particularly towards the close, and prices are firmer and tend upward, in sympathy with gold, although no material advance has been as yet established. All lots offering, however, have found a more ready sale, at very full prices, and holders have succeeded in placing goods on more advantageous terms than would appear from the actual sales below quoted. The advance in gold and the revealed policy of the Government, it would seem, have contributed to arouse the manufacturers, at length, to a sense of their duty, and they have entered the the market with a determination to purchase extensively, particularly of kersey grades and wools adapted for army purposes generally, both of Domestic and Foreign. Medium and fine grades of Native Fleece have also been purchased more freely. The demand consequently is quite general for manufacturing purposes, and we note some speculative inquiry also.

The sales for the week include 450,000 lbs Fleece at 87@$1 15, including 24,000 lbs Iowa at 87c; 17,000 lbs Michigan, $1; 20,000 lbs Illinois, 90c; 5,000 lbs Indiana, $1 16; 60,000 lbs State, 95c@$1 15; 5,000 lbs Pennsylvania, $1 19; 4,000 lbs do, $1 10; 25,000 lbs do, $1 15, and various other lots of 10@50,000 lbs within the above range; 2,000 lbs fine Virginia at $1 20; 75,000 lbs Super Pulled, 80c@$1 for City, and 80c@$1 for Country; 160,000 lbs California at 40@65c for burry and free from burs; 60@68—some sales were made on a gold basis, but the terms are withheld; 300 bales Mestizo, 32@50c; 60,000 lbs do, 52½c; 40 bales Port Phillip, about 32c; 600 bales Germán, 48c; 60 bales Adelaide, 35c, gold; 50 do Black Donskoi, 28c; 20 do do White, 80c; 24,000 lbs Syrian and 60 bales Entre Rios, on private terms; 70,000 lbs South American, 42c; and various lots of Cape, 50@55c. For 500 bales choice selected Cape 63c has been refused.—*Economist.*

St. Louis Cotton Market.

Sales additional to those reported include 9 bales rebaled at $1 05; 50 do low middling, in lots, at $1 16½, and 75 do middlings, in lots at 1 18. Sales reported, to-day, include 2 bales ordinary at $1 10@1 12½; 24 do low middlings, in three small lots, at $1 16; 2 do at $1 18; 50 do middlings, in two lots, at $1 18, and 8 do do at $1 18¾ per lb.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats